DEC

DYNAMIC ENGLISH COURSE

VOLUME II

EDITÔRA 3R LIMITADA

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1970

PREFÁCIO

Encorajado pela simpatia demonstrada por amigos, professôres e pessoas desejosas de conhecer o idioma Inglês, e também atendendo à necessidade imperiosa de oferecer aos alunos um compêndio nôvo na referida língua, o qual pudesse reunir os vários aspectos necessários à sua aprendizagem, resolvi então escrever esta série de livros para o "Dynamic English Course".

Nosso método audio-visual difere dos demais porque realmente procuramos sentir e sanar tôdas as dificuldades básicas que sentem os alunos, no estudo desta língua, dificuldades estas que se não fossem por nós sanadas, poderiam posteriormente prejudicar sobremaneira a pessoa desejosa de realmente conhecer e falar o Inglês.

Cada uma das sessenta lições é composta das seguintes partes:

1º) Grammar — A única parte da lição que admite explicações em Português. Isso é imperioso quando se ensina Inglês para brasileiros porque os conceitos novos bem como as novas estruturas gramaticais que vão aparecendo no decorrer do curso, devem ser muito bem entendidos.

2º) Exercises — Onde o aluno toma a iniciativa de aplicar os conhecimentos adquiridos na gramática.

3º) Audio-visual pròpriamente dito — ou seja, o conjunto de partes integrantes da lição no qual o aluno pode contar com o auxílio de equipamento eletrônico.

O avanço da tecnologia nos permitiu substituir os métodos de pronúncia figurada, muito em voga nos livros mais antigos de Inglês pela gravação dos vocabulários, pronuncias, conversações e diálogos em discos que acompanham os livros. Assim sendo o aluno de Inglês libertou-se de uma dificuldade extra que era decorar alfabetos e códigos de fonética e pronúncia figurada que sem-

pre foram de difícil assimilação e que nem sempre apresentaram resultados satisfatórios.

Tendo as vozes de locutores criteriosamente selecionados gravadas nos discos, o aluno poderá a qualquer momento ouvir e repetir as sentenças com aquela segurança e com aquela entonação que sòmente um período de vivência nos Estados Unidos ou num país de língua oficial Inglêsa pode assegurar.

O audio-visual pròpriamente dito consta das seguintes partes:

A) Vocabulary — onde o aluno tem contato pela primeira vez com as palavras introduzidas no curso. Cada um dos mais de três mil vocábulos do curso será estudado em classe e exemplificado pelo professor antes do audio-vislual.

B) Pronunciation Drill — Uma série de sons que apresentam dificuldades especiais para serem pronunciados pelo aluno que vive no Brasil, é apresentada nesta parte. Sem perceber e sem contar com nenhum tipo de pronúncia indireta ou figurada o aluno fará uma série considerável de exercícios de fonética.

C) Conversation Drill — Esta parte procura criar uma situação artificial na qual o aluno conversa com o locutor, ou seja inicialmente o aluno repete o que os locutores falam, a seguir o aluno responde as perguntas do locutor e logo após o aluno pergunta para que o locutor responda.

D) Dialogue — A parte final do audio-visual, contem textos de conversação americana usual e até mesmo corriqueira conforme pude constatar durante o meu estágio nos Estados Unidos.

Tendo a certeza absoluta que o "Dynamic English Course" terá uma acolhida carinhosa por parte do público, deixo antecipadamente o meu sincero e profundo agradecimento.

Ivan Santini

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

VOCABULARY

VERBS

ache, ached, ached — doer
borrow, borrowed, borrowed — tomar emprestado
dance, danced, danced — dançar
end, ended, ended — terminar
hire, hired, hired — contratar
invite, invited, invited — convidar
lend, lent, lent — emprestar
meet, met, met — encontrar (pessoa)
organize, organized, organized — organizar
send, sent, sent — enviar
tell, told, told — dizer, contar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

in advance — com antecedência
in charge of — encarregado de
just in time — bem a tempo
out of courtesy — por cortesia
used to — costumava, usava
too much -- demais

OTHER WORDS

aspirin — aspirina
Ball — baile (formal)
carnation — cravo
corsage — ramalhete
courtesy — cortesia
dance — bailinho (informal), dança
decoration — decoração
decorator — decorador
flower — flôr
formal — formal
head — cabeça
headache — dor de cabeça
informal — informal
intermission — intervalo
invitation — convite
loudspeaker — alto falante
message — mensagem
orchestra — orquestra
orchid — orquídea
record — disco
record player — toca disco
rose — rosa
sound — som
special — especial
system — sistema
tape — fita
tape recorder — gravador de fita

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronouce as in: get, ten, men.

end	seven	egg	head
send	get	tell	read
went	ten	met	men

I met her at seven ten.
Tell me about the seven men you met.
I read the ten books she sent.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Did you use to dance every week?	Yes, I did.
Did Mary use to go with you?	Yes, she did.
Did you invite her to the Ball?	Yes, I did.
Did you buy the tickets in advance?	Certainly.
Did you buy any flowers?	Surely.
Did you buy a red rose?	No, I bought an orchid for her.
Did you wear a white carnation?	Yes, I did.
Did you send her a special invitation?	Yes, I did.
Did you dance much?	Yes, we did.
You two are a nice couple.	Thank you.

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

DIALOGUE

Carol: Our class organized a Ball and I had to work a lot. *Fred*: Why? *Carol*: Because I was in charge of the decoration. I had to work all the afternoon in it. I had a headache in the afternoon. *Fred*: Did your head ache too much? *Carol*: Yes, it did. So, I took an aspirin. *Fred*: What time did the work end? *Carol*: Just in time for the dance. We used to hire decorators but we preferred to do the decoration this time. *Fred*: Did you hire the orchestra? *Carol*: Yes, we did. I was also in charge of the sound system. *Fred*: How many loudspeakers did you use? *Carol*: Three big ones. *Fred*: What did you plan to do during the orchestra intermission? *Carol*: We planned to play some music. *Fred*: Did you use a tape recorder or a record player? *Carol*: We used a record player. *Fred*: Why? *Carol*: Because tapes are expensive and records are cheap. *Fred*: Was the dance formal or informal? *Carol*: It was definitely formal. Everybody had to buy flowers. *Fred*: Did the girls prefer roses or orchids? *Carol*: Some of them preferred orchids. All the boys had to buy carnations and set them on the tables. *Fred*: Did the girls buy their own corsages? *Carol*: Of course not. The boys bought them out of courtesy. Each boy invited a girl. He had to tell her about the dance, send her a special invitation, and meet her in her house at the right time. Did John buy two tickets in advance? *Fred*: Yes, he did. He had to borrow some money from his father though. *Carol*: How much did his father lend him? *Fred*: Ten dollars. *Carol*: Did he spend it all? *Fred*: Yes, he did. He had to buy many things. *Carol*: Did he dance with Diana Johnson? *Fred*: Yes, he did. *Carol*: Did he send her a courtesy message? *Fred*: Evidently, he did.

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

GRAMMAR

USED TO

O tempo usado nas lições 16, 17 e 18, foi o **"Simple Past"**. Êle descreve uma ação que ocorreu a um tempo definido no passado, logo percebemos que êsse tempo corresponde aproximadamente ao pretérito perfeito em Português.

Em Português o pretérito imperfeito descreve uma ação que se praticava no passado, logo é um tipo de ação habitual no tempo passado, ou seja, uma ação que se costumava ou usava praticar.

Em Inglês não existe um tempo correspondente ao pretérito imperfeito. O que se faz é lançar mão de um recurso, que é iniciar a frase com **"used to"** seguido do infinito do verbo que se deseja conjugar.

EXPS:

I used to see.	**(Eu costumava ver... Eu via)**
I used to call.	
I used to understand.	
She used to write.	
He used to like.	
We used to agree.	
They used to buy.	

É interessante a seguinte comparação:

EXPS:	**I smiled**	**I used to smile**
Gramática (teoria)	**17**	**21**
Tempo em Inglês	**Simple Past**	.....
Tempo em Português	**Pretérito Perfeito**	**Pretérito Imperfeito**
Ação ocorrida em	**tempo definido passado**	**habitual no passado**

Baseados em raciocínios já vistos e treinados anteriormente podemos passar as sentenças dadas para as formas negativa e interrogativa, lembrando que o verbo **"use, used, used"** é fraco, logo precisa do auxiliar **"do"**.

NEGATIVE

I didn't use to see.
I didn't use to call.
I didn't use to understand.
She didn't use to write.
He didn't use to like.
We didn't use to agree.
They didn't use to buy.

INTERROGATIVE

Did I use to see?
Did I use to call?
Did I use to understand?
Did she use to write?
Did he use to like?
Did we use to agree?
Did they use to buy?

SOME-ANY (continuação)

Na gramática da lição anterior vimos a regra geral para o uso de **"some"** e **"any"**, que pode ser resumida no seguinte quadro:

Any — Interrogative	Do you have any good friends?
Any — Negative	No, I don't have any good friends.
Some — Affirmative	Yes, I have some good friends.

Além dessa regra geral existem duas excessões notáveis. São elas:

a) **Some — Interrogative**
b) **Any — Affirmative**

a) SOME — INTERROGATIVE

Aprendemos na regra geral que o interrogativo é feito com **"any"**. Todavia, existe um caso especialíssimo onde o uso de **"some"** no interrogativo é permitido. É quando já se conhece a priori ou quando se quer forçar uma resposta afirmativa.

Por exemplo, se eu estiver com uma bandeja de café na mão e oferecer a alguém perguntando se quer, é natural que eu prefira ouvir uma resposta com as palavras **"yes"** e **"some"**. Logo, eu coloco a palavra **"some"** já na pergunta, como que para forçar uma resposta afirmativa.

EXPS:

A) Do you want some coffee?
R.G.) Yes, I want some.

OBS: Pela regra geral a pergunta deveria ser:
R.G.) Do you want any coffee?

EXPS:

— Can you lend me some money?
Yes, I can lend you some.
— Do you want to drink some milk?
Yes, I want to drink some.
— May I read some magazines?
Yes, you may read some.
— May I smoke some cigarettes?
Yes, you may smoke some.

b) ANY — AFFIRMATIVE

Pela regra geral o afirmativo é feito com **"some"**, cuja tradução é **"algum"**. Todavia, se for usado **"any"** no afirmativo, a frase adquire um certo grau de indeterminação, ou seja, a tradução passa a ser **"qualquer um"**.

EXPS:

I may read some magazines. (algumas revistas)
I may read any magazines. (qualsquer revistas)
We will invite some persons to the party.
We will invite any persons to the party.
She wants some flowers.
She wants any flowers.

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

EXERCISES

1º Answer the questions: A) affirmative; B) negative

Do you want any flowers?

A) Yes, _____

B) No, _____

Do you have any books with you?

A) _____

B) _____

Did you get any letters?

A) _____

B) _____

Did she answer any questions?

A) _____

B) _____

Did the secretary type any reports?

A) _____

B) _____

Did Joe buy any tickets?

A) _____

B) _____

Did Mary have any money to spend?

A) _____

B) _____

Did you go to any party?

A) _____

B) _____

Did you learn any new words?

A) _____

B) _____

Are there any typewriters on the table?

A) _____

B) _____

2º Answer the questions: A) affirmative; B) negative

Did you use to have much money?

A) Yes,_____

B) No,_____

Did she use to dance every night?

A) _____

B) _____

Did they use to eat in the restaurant?

B) _____

A) _____

Did the teacher use to make sentences?

A) _____

B) _____

Did you use to go downtown every day?

B) _____

A) _____

Did you use to go to the movies every Sunday?

A) _____

B) _____

Did she use to drive the car often?

A) _____

B) _____

Did you use to have lunch in the cafeteria?

A) _____

B) _____

3º Give some actions you used to do.

A) _____

B) _____

C) _____

D) _____

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

VOCABULARY

VERBS

advertise, advertised, advertised — anunciar
allow, allowed, allowed — permitir, deixar
offer, offered, offered — oferecer
profit, profited, profited — lucrar
purchase, purchased, purchased — comprar
sell, sold, sold — vender
shall, should, should — dever (aux. de fut.)
show, showed, showed — mostrar
will, would, would — querer (aux. de fut.)

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

be able to - ser capaz de, estar hapto a
by the time — quando
show off — exibir-se, se mostrar
take place — ter lugar, acontecer

OTHER WORDS

able — capaz
ad — anúncio
advertisement — anúncio
allowance — mesada, subsídio, auxílio
arrangement — arranjo
businessman — negociante
buyer — comprador
City Hall — Hall da cidade
considerably — consideràvelmente
department — departamento
enterprise — empreendimento
entrance — entrada
exhibit — exibição, exposição
exit — saída
exposition — exposição
Fair — Feira (exposição)
fair — apropriado, bom
incentive — incentivo
main — principal
merchandise — mercadoria
next — proximo
pavilion — pavilhão
permission — permissão
playground — pátio de recreio
product — producto
profit — lucro
promotion — promoção
propaganda — propaganda
relation — relação
sale — venda (transação)
salesman — vendedor
small — pequeno
stand — estande
State — estado (estadual)
will — desejo, inclinação, determinação (wish)

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronounce as in: tell, well, like.

long	follow	well	tell
life	believe	will	call
like	small	tall	sell

I will follow the little girl.
She will sell small things.
I believe you will be well when I call.
She will tell me I will have a long life.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Will you go to the Fair?	Yes, I will.
Will you visit the State pavilion?	Yes, I will.
When will you go?	I will go next week.
Will you show any products?	Yes, I will show some products.
Will you advertise any products?	Yes, I will.
Will you sell any products?	I hope so.
Will you profit in the sales?	I certainly will.
Will you hire any salesmen?	Yes, I will hire some.
Will you hire any businessmen?	Yes, I will hire some.

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

DIALOGUE

Paul: The State Fair will take place next month. *Linda*: Excellent. Where will it be? *Paul*: It will be near the playground. They will also make the arrangements to use the "City Hall" for some of the stands. *Linda*: Is the "City Hall" big? *Paul*: Yes, it's a very big pavilion. It has one main entrance and a lot of small exits. *Linda*: What is the State Fair? *Paul*: It is a propaganda and sales promotion. It is also an incentive to free enterprise. *Linda*: Will they sell much? *Paul*: It will depend on the salesmen. If they are able to convince the buyers, these will purchase a lot of merchandise. Of course the businessmen will have to advertise the products they offer. *Linda*: How will they advertise? *Paul*: They will put advertisements in the newspapers. By the time the persons read the ads, they will show their will to visit the Fair. *Linda*: Is that fair? *Paul*: That's perfectly fair. *Linda*: Will the exposition give them much profit? *Paul*: Yes, I suppose they will profit considerably from this exhibit. You know that their public relations department is very active. *Linda*: Will you allow the children to go to the Fair? *Paul*: Of course, they will have my permission. *Linda*: Will they spend all their allowances there? *Paul*: I don't care if they like to show off. *Linda*: Shall we go to the Fair? *Paul*: Of course.

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

GRAMMAR

FUTURE TENSE

O auxiliar mais comumente usado no futuro é **"will"**, podendo ser usado também **"shall"** em casos particulares, que se restringem às primeiras pessoas (singular e plural). Assim sendo, a estrutura do futuro em sua forma afirmativa é formada de pronome auxiliar **"will"** e infinito do verbo que se quer conjugar.

OBS: **"Will"** como auxiliar não tem tradução.

AFFIRMATIVE

I will buy a car.
I shall buy a car.
You will go to school tomorrow.
He will dance with her tomorrow.
She will dance with him.
It will cost ten dollars.
We will count the money.
We shall count the money.
You will invite us to the party.
They will show me the books.

NEGATIVE

Para negar é necessário introduzir **"not"**. Nas sentenças acima, temos dois verbos; o auxiliar **"will"** e o principal. A palavra **"not"** será acrescida como sempre, junto ao verbo auxiliar, ou seja, logo após **"will"**.
Pode-se fazer as seguintes contrações:

will not-won't; shall not-shan't.

I will not buy a car.
I shall not buy a car.
You will not go to school tomorrow.
He will not dance with her tomorrow.
It will not cost ten dollars.
We won't count the money.
We shan't count the money.
You won't invite us to the party.
They won't show me the books.

INTERROGATIVE

No tempo futuro temos que inverter o pronome (ou nome, ou sujeito) com o auxiliar **"will"**.

Will I buy a car?
Shall I buy a car?
Will you go to school tomorrow?
Will he dance with her tomorrow?
Will it cost ten dollars?
Will we count the money?
Shall we count the money?
Will you invite us to the party?
Will they show me the books?

OBS: A tradução de **"next"** é **"próximo"**; veja que as formas **"next week"**, **"next Saturday"**, **"next year"**, **"next time"**, **"next month"**, indicam tempo futuro a exemplo de **"tomorrow"**.

A) Mesmo os verbos fortes (**"to be"**) que não precisam do auxiliar (**"do"**) no presente, precisam do auxiliar **"will"** no futuro.

EXPS:

I will be rich.
She will be here in five minutes.
The job will be very difficult.

B) **"Can"** (ser capaz de), **"may"** (ter permissão para) e **"must"** (dever, precisar), não podem formar o futuro como tal. É necessário substitui-los por **"be able to", "have permission to"** e **"need".**

EXPS: Present Tense.

I can swim.
You may go out.
She must bring the books.
Future Tense
I will be able to swim tomorrow.
You will have permission to go out tomorrow.
She will need to bring the books next week.

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

EXERCISES

1º) Change from Present Tense to Future Tense.

I like to dance.

_____

He comes to school every day.

_____

I am a good salesman.

_____

They are important persons.

_____

It is necessary to study.

_____

He comes to school on time.

_____

She travels a lot.

_____

They understand the questions.

_____

They can work.

_____

You may smoke a cigarette.

_____

Paul has many good books in his house.

_____

My boss advertises his products.

_____

2º) Answer the questions. A) affirmative B) negative

Will you go to the movies tomorrow?

A) Yes, _____

B) No, _____

Will we have to stay here?

A) _____

B) _____

Will your father purchase any products?

A) _____

B) _____

Will you visit our city?

A) _____

B) _____

Will you make any special arrangements?

A) _____

B) _____

Will I have permission to show any products?

A) _____

B) _____

Will the businessman give you a ring?

A) _____

B) _____

Will the children like the exposition?

A) _____

B) _____

Will you make any propaganda?

A) _____

B) _____

Will you close the door, please?

A) _____

B) _____

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

VOCABULARY

VERBS

bet, bet, bet — apostar
control, controlled, controlled — controlar
insist, insisted, insisted — insistir
race, raced, raced — apostar corrida disputar corrida
skate, skated, skated — patinar
turn, turned, turned — virar, girar
watch, watched, watched — assistir
win, won, won — ganhar (competição, concurso)

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

brand new — nôvo em fôlha
each other — um ao outro
insist on — insistir em
look for — procurar
look like — parecer com
stay out — ficar fora
turn around — virar-se
turn off — desligar
turn on — ligar

OTHER WORDS

again — novamente
against — contra
brand — marca (comercial)
channel — canal (T.V.)
control — contrôle
corner — esquina
fat — gordo
handy — prático, manual
hi-fi — alta fidelidade
kid — criança
light — luz
news — notícias
off — desligado
on — ligado
place — lugar
radio — rádio
remote — remoto
responsibility — responsabilidade
roller skates — patins de roda
set — aparêlho
show — programa, espetáculo
sidewalk — calçada
smooth — lisa
song — canção
stereo — estéreo
television — televisão
thin — magro
too — demais
too — também

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

I'll sell my car.	I **won't** sell my car.
You'll sell your car.	You **won't** sell your car.
He'll go to school.	He **won't** go to school.
She'll go to school.	She **won't** go to school.
It'll be difficult.	It **won't** be difficult.
We'll send a letter.	We **won't** send a letter.
You'll send a letter.	You **won't** send a letter.
They'll send the money.	They **won't** send the money.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Will you please turn off the radio?	Yes, surely.
Will you please turn off the light?	Yes.
Will you please turn on the television?	Yes.
Is the T.V. on ?	Yes, it is.
Do you also want to watch the news?	Yes, I want to watch the news too.
Which channel do you prefer?	I prefer channel three.
Why?	Because their shows are very good.
What time is it?	It's six forty-five.
What time is the news?	Seven o'clock.
What time is the show?	Nine o'clock.

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

DIALOGUE

Larry: Will you watch television tomorrow night? *Debbie*: Yes, I will. *Larry*: What will you watch? *Debbie*: I'll watch the news and I'll watch the shows too. *Larry*: Is your T.V. set new? *Debbie*: Yes, it's brand new. *Larry*: Is it stereo or hi-fi? *Debbie*: It's stereo. *Larry:* Does it have remote control? *Debbie*: Yes, it does. You can change channels from any place in the house. It's very handy to control it at a distance. *Larry*: Yes, and very comfortable too. Do you turn off the lights when you turn the T.V. on? *Debbie*: Sometimes I do. Is the radio on or off? *Larry*: It looks like it is on because I can hear a song. What do they advertise on the radio? *Debbie*: They advertise several brands of things. *Larry*: Do they insist on advertising? *Debbie*: Yes, they insist. They advertise too much. *Larry*: Who has the responsability to control the ads? *Debbie*: I don't know. Please look for Tom and Bob. *Larry*: It's not necessary. They are in the sidewalk. They have new pairs of roller skates. *Debbie*: Can they skate well? *Larry*: Very well. They can skate, turn and even race against each other. *Debbie*: How far do they run? *Larry*: As far as the corner. Then they turn around and come back again. Tom always wins, though. *Debbie*: Why? *Larry*: Because he's thin and Bob is fat. *Debbie*: Is the sidewalk smooth? *Larry*: Yes, it is. *Debbie*: Do the kids like to stay out and skate? *Larry*: I'll bet they do.

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

GRAMMAR

ALSO-TOO; VERY-TOO

ALSO-TOO

Vimos na lição 9 a palavra **"also"** usada em estruturas como esta:

You can also speak many languages there.
I also know Mexico.
She speaks Portuguese and also English.

Já sabemos que **"also"** equivale a "também" em Português. A forma **"too"** é usada com o mesmo significado, porém no fim da sentença.

You can speak many languages there too.
I know Mexico too.
She speaks Portuguese and English too.

VERY-TOO

Comecemos a discussão deste ponto dando a tradução das duas palavras.
very - muito; too - demasiado, demais.

OBS: Não confundir com **"too"** (também) visto no ítem anterior.

Usa-se **"very"** quando algo ou alguém pratica uma ação de modo muito intenso, porém que não chega a ser proibitivo.

The lesson is very difficult (but I'll learn it).
That car is very expensive (but I'll buy it).
Those shoes are very small (but she'll wear them).
I am very tired (but I will dance tonight).
The bus is very full (but they will take it).

Usa-se **"too"** quando algo ou alguém pratica uma ação de modo tão intenso que se torna inclusive proibitivo ou demasiado.

The lesson is too difficult (for me to learn).
The car is too expensive (so I can't buy it).
Those shoes are too small for me.
I am too tired to dance.
The bus is too full (so they won't take it).

OBS: **Very much, very many; too much, too many.**

Inicialmente recomendamos uma revisão das regras para o uso de **"much"** (coisas não contáveis) e de **"many"** (contáveis) vistos na lição 3. Sabendo essas regras e mais a teoria de **"very"** e **"too"**, vista no ítem anterior, podemos compor sentenças com as formas:

very much — muito (não contáveis)
very many — muitos (contáveis)
too much — demasiado (não contáveis)
too many — demasiado (contáveis)

EXPS:

Thank you very much.
I have very much money.
She has very many friends.
Paul reads very many books.
I bought too much food.
Don't work too much.
They wanted too many things.
The teacher asked too many questions.

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

EXERCISES

1º) Use **"too"** or **"also"**.

I speak English and ———— French.
I speak English and French ————.
I can ———— dance with Mary.
Mary can dance with me ————.
The secretary can ———— type well.
I can play basketball and soccer ————.

2º) Use **"very"** or **"too"**.

She is ———— fat to dance well.
I like her ———— much.
My shoes are ———— big for me.
The meeting was ———— important.
I couldn't eat that food because it was ———— warm.
I didn't like your city because it was ———— cold there.
You have a ———— important responsibility.
They look ———— much like each other.
I am ———— tired to study.
I can't stay out because it's raining ———— hard.

3º) Make sentences with: very much, very many, too much, too many.

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

VOCABULARY

VERBS

admit, admitted, admitted — *admitir*
break, broke, broken — quebrar
bruise, bruised, bruised — escoriar
happen, happened, happened — acontecer
hit, hit, hit — bater, colidir
hurt, hurt, hurt — *machucar*
smash, smashed, smashed — despedaçar
step, stepped, stepped — pisar
try, tried, tried — tentar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

all of a sudden — *de súbito*
as ——— as — tal ——— qual, tanto ——— quanto
be fond of — ser afeiçoado de, apreciar
end up — acabar, ir parar
go shopping — *ir fazer compras*
slow down — ir devagar, diminuir a velocidade
step on the gas — pisar no acelerador

OTHER WORDS

accident — *acidente*
arm — braço
art — arte
artist — artista
brakes — freios
curve — curva
driver — motorista
efficient — *eficiente*
fender — paralama
finger — dedo (da mão)
fond — afeiçoado, apreciador
guilty — culpado
highway — auto estrada
hips — quadris
honest — honesto
honor — honra
hospital — hospital
left — *esquerdo*
leg — perna
mistake — êrro
modern — moderno
pavement — pavimento
per — por, à razão de
personaly — pessoalmente
police station — delegacia
right — direito (lado)
shopping center — centro de compras
slippery — escorregadio
sore — dolorido
speed — velocidade
terrible — terrível
toe — dedo (do pé)
truck — caminhão
wet — úmido

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronounce as in: **far, hot, not.**

art	honor	fond	far
arm	honest	shopping	not
got	shop	father	hot

My father is an honest artist.
The car got far.
The car is not hot.
My father is not fond of art.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Are you a rich person?	Yes, I am.
Are you as rich as the boss?	No, I am not.
Are you an important person?	Yes, I am.
Are you as important as the boss?	Yes, I am.
Are you an efficient typist?	Yes, I am.
Are you as efficient as the secretary?	No, I'm not.
Is this winter cold?	Yes, it is.
Is it as cold as last winter was?	No, it isn't.
Is São Paulo a modern city?	Yes, it is.
Is it as modern as Rio?	Yes, it is.

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

DIALOGUE

Charlotte: Yesterday was a terrible day. *Jim*: What happened? *Charlotte*: The children wanted to see a modern art exposition. *Jim*: Are they fond of art? *Charlotte*: Yes, very much. It was an honor for them to see some of the artist personaly. After that we went to the shopping center. *Jim*: Why did you go shopping? *Charlotte*: Because I had to buy a few things. *Jim*: What's so terrible about all that? *Charlotte*: Nothing, the terrible thing happened on the way home. *Jim*: What was it? *Charlotte*: An accident. *Jim*: How was it? *Charlotte*: There was a big truck in front of us. My speed was about forty miles per hour. I stepped on the gas but the truck driver stepped on the brakes. That happened all of a sudden. *Jim*: Was he an efficient driver? *Charlotte*: No, he was not as efficient as it was necessary. He made a terrible mistake. *Jim*: Did you hit the truck? *Charlotte*: Yes, I did. I tried to slow down but the pavement was wet and slippery, so I smashed my right front fender. *Jim*: Did the accident happen on the main highway? *Charlotte*: No, it happened near a curve, in a small road. *Jim*: Did you get hurt? *Charlotte*: No, but the children did. Fred hurt his left leg, Mary bruised her hips and Jack broke a finger and two toes. Besides, Mary's arm was sore. *Jim*: Where did you end up? *Charlotte*: The children ended up in a hospital and I ended up in the local police station. *Jim*: Were the children sad? *Charlotte*: Yes, very. *Jim*: Who was guilty of the accident? *Charlotte*: The truck driver, of course. *Jim*: Did he admit that? *Charlotte*: Yes, he admitted it. He was guilty but at least he was honest.

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

GRAMMAR

AS. . . AS

Usa-se as palavras acima para se formar o comparativo de igualdade em Inglês. As traduções mais cabíveis no caso são **"tal e qual"** ou **"tão quanto".**
A estrutura usada sempre é:

AS - ADJECTIVE - AS
ou
AS - ADVERB - AS

EXPS:

Brazil is as big as the United States.
Paul is as fat as Bob.
Mr. Wilson swims as well as a fish.
Martha is as intelligent as Carol.
You work as hard as my boss.
I have a car as new as you have.
My lesson is as correct as Mary's.
I can type as fast as the secretary.
I'll go as soon as I can.

Attention: As much as — tanto quanto (não contáveis)
As many as — tantos quantos (contáveis)

I'll give you as much money as I can.
I'll work as much time as it is necessary.
I'll come back as many times as it is necessary.
She will buy as many books as the teacher has.

OBS: **"As ..... as"** liga e relaciona duas frases, sendo que cada frase deve ter o seu sujeito e o seu verbo (mesmo que o verbo venha implícito).

Assim sendo, a frase abaixo está errada:

Mary is as intelligent as me.

O êrro está no fato da segunda frase estar desprovida de sujeito, uma vez que **"me"** é pronome objetivo, portanto não é cabível uma comparação como esta.

A forma correta é:

Mary is as intelligent as I am.

ou então

Mary is as intelligent as I.

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

EXERCISES

1º) Make sentences with: **"as - adjective - as"**, using the following adjectives: tired, big, comfortable, difficult, important, necessary, real, sure, popular, tanned, dangerous, wild.

2º) Make sentences with: **"as - adverb - as"**, using the following adverbs: well, often, rarely, completely, slowly, efficiently.

3º) Underline the correct word.

(They, Them) are as smart as (we, us).
(She, her) is as good as (I, me).
(We, us) run as fast as (they, them) do.
(I, me) like apples as much as (she, her) does.
(We, us) hope to be as efficient as (they, them).

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

VOCABULARY

VERBS

compare, compared, compared — comparar
mix, mixed, mixed — misturar
seem, seemed, seemed — parecer

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

how come? — como pode? como é que?
for a change — para variar
from then on — desde então
out of focus — fora de foco
take pictures — tirar fotografias
to be compared to - ser comparado com

OTHER WORDS

actual — real, efetivo, existente
actually — realmente, efetivamente
apparently — aparentemente
bad — ruim
better — melhor
bigger — maior
change — mudança
choice — escolha
cloud — nuvem
colored — colorido
colorless — incolor
comparative — comparativo
easier — mais fácil
equality — igualdade
false — falso
focus — foco
inferiority — inferioridade
older — mais velho
orange — laranja (côr)
photo — foto
picture — fotografia
pleasant — agradável
print — foto (impressa)
projector — projetor
rainy — chuvoso
slide — eslaide, diapositivo
smaller — menor
superiority — superioridade
temperature — temperatura
than — do que
true — verdadeiro
unpleasant — desagradável
warmer — mais quente
worse — pior
younger — mais jovem

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronounce as in: **ch**air, tea**ch**er, wa**tch**.

chair	tea**ch**er	**ch**ange	pic**t**ure
cheap	su**ch**	wa**tch**	ac**t**ual
choice	mu**ch**	**ch**urch	ac**t**ually

The tea**ch**er **ch**anged the **ch**eap **ch**airs.
This is ac**t**ually a pic**t**ure of the **ch**urch.
How mu**ch** is su**ch** a **ch**eap wa**tch**?

CONVERSATION DRILL

Is lesson twenty-five more difficult than lesson one?	Yes, it is.
Is it more interesting too?	Actually it is.
Is it bigger or smaller than lesson one?	I don't know.
Is it better or worse?	I think both are good.
Do you have any hobbies?	Yes, I hunt and I take pictures.
Which is more interesting?	To take pictures.
Which is more difficult?	To hunt.
Which is easier?	To take pictures, of course.
Which is more pleasant to you?	To hunt.

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

DIALOGUE

Bob: What kinds of comparatives do you know? *Mary*: I know three. I know the comparatives of equality, superiority and inferiority. *Bob*: Do you know Paul? *Mary*: Yes, I know him very well. *Bob*: Are you older than he? *Mary*: No, I'm not. I'm younger than he. *Bob*: Are you bigger than he? *Mary*: No, I'm smaller. *Bob*: Are you better or worse than he? *Mary*: I don't like to compare persons. *Bob*: Why not? *Mary*: It's very bad. It seems to me it is very unpleasant to be compared to other persons. *Bob*: That's true. *Mary*: What's the color of the sky? *Bob*: Actually the sky is colorless. *Mary*: Do you mean that the sky doesn't have any color? *Bob*: More or less. *Mary*: How come we see it blue? *Bob*: We have just a false idea. The color we apparently see depends on the weather conditions. If the weather is good, the sky will be plain blue; if it's rainy the sky will be gray. *Mary*: Light gray or dark gray? *Bob*: Dark gray. If it's warmer than the usual temperature, the sky may be red. *Mary*: What's the color of the clouds? *Bob*: They're usually white. *Mary*: Do you like to mix colors? *Bob*: Yes, I do. *Mary*: What do you get when you mix green and black? *Bob*: Brown. *Mary*: Red and white? *Bob*: Pink. *Mary*: Red and yellow? *Bob*: That's more difficult. Orange. *Mary*: Black and white? *Bob*: That's easier than the others. You get gray. *Mary*: Do you take many pictures? *Bob*: Yes, I do. It's a very pleasant hobby. *Mary*: Do you take black and white or colored pictures? *Bob*: Colored. *Mary*: Prints or slides? *Bob*: My photos are only slides. *Mary*: Do you have a projector? *Bob*: Yes, I do. *Mary*: Is it out of focus? *Bob*: No, it's in focus. Once I took black and white pictures for a change, but the actual prints were no good so I decided to take only slides from then on. *Mary*: It was a good choice.

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

GRAMMAR

COMPARATIVE OF SUPERIORITY

Comparativo de superioridade

Para fazermos o comparativo de superioridade em Inglês, primeiro precisamos dividir os adjetivos em dois grupos: os adjetivos de uma ou duas sílabas (curtos) e os de mais de duas sílabas (longos), bem como um caso de excessões.

EXPS:

a) **curtos: cold, warm, blue, new, old, big, easy.**
b) **longos: important, intelligent, modern, interesting, pleasant.**
c) **excessões: good, bad.**

a) CURTOS

Nesse caso formamos o comparativo da seguinte maneira: adjetivo (curto) + terminação (er) + than.

EXPS:

GRAU NORMAL	GRAU COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDADE
cold	**colder than**
warm	**warmer than**
new	**newer than**
old	**older than**

EXPS:

Paul is older than Mary.
Mary is younger than I.
The United States is colder than Mexico in winter.

b) LONGOS

Nesse caso formamos o comparativo da seguinte maneira: more + adjetivo (longo) + than.

EXPS:

GRAU NORMAL	GRAU COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDADE
difficult	**more difficult than**
dangerous	**more dangerous than**
pleasant	**more pleasant than**

EXPS:

Lesson two is more difficult than lesson one
Tigers are more dangerous than lions.
Carol is more efficient than Mary.

c) EXCESSÕES

Existem duas excessões notáveis:

GRAU NORMAL	GRAU COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDADE
good	**better than**
bad	**worse than**

EXPS:

This book is better than that one.
Your explanation is better than Joe's.
My car is worse than Paul's.
This color is worse than the other.

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

EXERCISES

1º) Write the comparatives of:

big ——————————

cold ——————————

warm ——————————

easy ——————————

good ——————————

important ——————————

necessary ——————————

efficient ——————————

pleasant ——————————

comfortable ——————————

2º) Use comparatives:

John is ——————— (old) ——————— I am.

During the summer it's ——————— (warm) ——————— in winter.

Your car is ——————— (expensive) ——————— my car.

I am sure that São Paulo is ——————— (big) ——————— Rio.

This lesson seems to be ——————— (easy) ——————— any other.

Your plans are ——————— (bad) ——————— I thought.

Debbie is much ——————— (intelligent) ——————— her classmates.

I suppose that house will be much ——————— (cheap) ——————— this one.

This report is ——————— (interesting) ——————— that one.

Your projector is ——————— (good) ——————— I thought.

The sky here is ——————— (blue) ——————— there.

This place is ——————— (pleasant) ——————— any other.

I think Mary is ——————— (young) ——————— Carol.

It seems that this color is ——————— (dark) ——————— that.

LESSON TWENTY-SIX

VOCABULARY

VERBS

become, became, become — tornar-se
earn, earned, earned — ganhar
realize, realized, realized — perceber, notar
receive, received, received — receber
sign, signed, signed — assinar
trust, trusted, trusted — confiar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

be worth — valer
by all means — sem dúvida
do one's best — fazer o (melhor) possível
make a deal — fazer um negócio
make money — ganhar dinheiro
most of all — mais de tudo
per cent — por cento
second hand — usado, de segunda mão
tell the truth — dizer a verdade

OTHER WORDS

available — disponível
best — o melhor
biggest — o maior
cheapest — o mais barato
coldest — o mais frio
commission — comissão
company — companhia
darkest — o mais escuro
easiest — o mais fácil
gain — ganho
income — renda
market — *mercado*
model — modêlo
most — o mais
oldest — o mais velho
opportunity — oportunidade
percentage — porcentagem
plus — mais
possibility — possibilidade
possible — possível
receipt — recibo
salary — salário
tax — taxa (impôsto)
truth — *verdade*
typewriter — máquina de escrever
unlimited — ilimitado
while — enquanto
worst — o pior
youngest — o mais jovem

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

cold	colder than	the coldest of all
warm	warmer than	the warmest of all
old	older	the oldest
young	younger	the youngest
new	newer	the newest
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
comfortable	more comfortable	the most comfortable
intelligent	more intelligent	the most intelligent
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful

CONVERSATION DRILL

Which is the easiest lesson in the book?	Lesson one.
Which is the most important lesson?	All lessons are important.
Who is the best student in the class?	Larry Adams.
Who is the worst?	Fred.
Who is the most efficient salesman in the company?	My boss.
Who is the most efficient secretary of all?	Carol.
Who is the youngest salesman?	Larry Adams.
Who is the oldest salesman?	I think it's Fred Jones.
Who has the cheapest car of all?	I have it.
Who has the most expensive car of all?	My boss.

LESSON TWENTY-SIX

DIALOGUE

Linda: Where do you work, Paul? *Paul*: I work at a sales company. *Linda*: Do you make much money? *Paul*: Well, I do my best. I receive my salary plus a commission, which is a percentage of my sales. *Linda*: What percentage do you earn? *Paul*: Five per cent. *Linda*: Do you pay income tax? *Paul*: Yes, I do. *Linda*: How much do you pay? *Paul*: Well, I pay more in the best years and less in the worst ones. *Linda*: I realize you have unlimited possibilities of gain. *Paul*: That's right. *Linda*: So you have a good opportunity to become a rich man. Does your boss trust you? *Paul*: By all means, yes. *Linda*: Do you sign a receipt when he pays you? *Paul*: Yes, I do. *Linda*: Who is the oldest salesman in the company? *Paul*: Fred Jones. *Linda*: Who is the youngest? *Paul*: Larry Adams. *Linda*: Do you have a car? *Paul*: Yes, I do. I have the cheapest car in town while my boss has the most expensive car available in the market. But it's possible that I will purchase a better car next year. *Linda*: Brand new? *Paul*: No, I hope to find a second hand car in good condition. *Linda*: I hope you make a good deal. Do you have a typewriter? *Paul*: Yes, I have a good one. It's probably the biggest model available and it's the easiest one to type on. *Linda*: That's the most important of all. Does Murphy want to sell his house? *Paul*: Yes, he does. *Linda*: How much is it worth? *Paul*: Not much. It's the darkest and coldest house of all. *Linda*: Did you tell him the truth about that? *Paul*: Yes, I did.

LESSON TWENTY-SIX

GRAMMAR

SUPERLATIVE

Para formarmos o superlativo em Inglês, precisamos inicialmente reconhecer, como na lição anterior, dois tipos de adjetivos: os de uma ou duas sílabas (curtos) e os de mais de duas sílabas (longos).

a) **curtos — small, tall, happy, nice, dark, slow.**
b) **longos — different, unpleasant, necessary, comfortable, unusual.**
c) **excessões — good, bad.**

A) Nesse caso formamos o superlativo da seguinte maneira:
the - adjetivo (curto) - terminação (est) - of all.

EXPS:

tall	**the tallest of all**
nice	**the nicest of all**
dark	**the darkest of all**
small	**the smallest of all**

Mary is the happiest of all the girls.
My car is the slowest of all.
My teacher is the nicest person (of all) in the school.
The Empire State Building is the tallest one in the world.

B) Nesse caso formamos os superlativos da seguinte maneira:
the most - adjetivo (longo) - of all.

EXPS:

unpleasant	**the most unpleasant of all**
beautiful	**the most beautiful of all**
comfortable	**the most comfortable of all**
unusual	**the most unusual of all**

Rio is the most beautiful city (of all) in the world.
She asked the most unusual questions of all.
I'll buy the most comfortable car (of all).
This is the most difficult lesson (of all) in the book.

C) Existem duas excessões notáveis:

good	**the best of all**
bad	**the worst of all**

Who is the best student (of all) in the class?
They will get the worst job of all.
Unfortunately this is the worst situation.
This is the best decision (of all).

OBS: Até aqui fizemos passagem de grau normal para comparativo (lição 25) e de normal para superlativo (lição 26). Dominando as duas técnicas, podemos agora propor a passagem do comparativo para o superlativo. Note nos exemplos ilustrativos, que além da passagem pròpriamente dita, a sentença sofre uma série de modificações.

New York is bigger than Los Angeles.
New York is the biggest city in the United States.
Paul is taller than Fred.
Paul is the tallest boy (of all) in the school.
Our boss is more intelligent than the secretary.
Our boss is the most intelligent person in the office.
This method is more efficient than the others.
This is the most efficient method of all.

OBS: Os "**Possessive pronouns**" são muito usados com comparativo e superlativo.

My car is better than yours.
Yes, but his is the best.
My boss is more efficient than yours.
Yes, but mine is the richest of all.
Our house is bigger than theirs.
Besides, ours is the most comfortable of all.

LESSON TWENTY-SIX

EXERCISES

1º) Change the sentences that you completed in the last lesson from comparative to superlative. Make whatever other changes are necessary.

2º) Change to: A) negative; B) interrogative

Paul is the most intelligent student in the class.

He can swim in the coldest water.

She bought the oldest car of all.

_____

_____

They called the oldest boy.

_____

_____

He has to study the most difficult lessons.

_____

_____

He had to do the worst job.

_____

_____

She will have the biggest honor.

_____

_____

The boss will need the best man only.

_____

_____

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

VOCABULARY

VERBS

bore, bored, bored — chatear
display, displayed, displayed — expor
forget, forgot, forgotten — esquecer
must — ter que
remain, remained, remained — permanecer
remember, remembered, remembered — lembrar
remind, reminded, reminded — (fazer) lembrar
taste, tasted, tasted — ter sabor

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

bored to death — muito chateado
have got — ter que
look after — tomar conta
on display — exposto
on vacation — de férias
quite a few — bastante (muitos)
take a look — dar uma olhada
that's it — é isto

OTHER WORDS

address — enderêço
banana — banana
counter — balcão
dessert — sobremesa
display — exposição
dozen — dúzia
specially — especialmente
exactly — exatamente
forgetful — esquecido
fortunately — afortunadamente, felizmente
fruit — fruta
grapefruit — fruta cítrica
grapes — uvas
item — ítem
juice — suco
paper — papel
phone — telefone
piece — pedaço
pound — libra
quite — bastante, completamente
ripe — maduro
store — loja
tastier — mais saboroso
tasty — saboroso
unripe — verde, não maduro
vacation — férias
watermelon — melancia

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronounce as in: receipt, ten, better.

tea	tall	letter	but
two	tell	better	get
time	till	matter	water

I didn't get your letter on the matter.
I'll wait till you tell me the time.
It's time for tea for two.
The two tall boys waited till ten.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Do you remember my name?
No, I don't. I forgot it.
You are quite forgetful.
Yes, what's your name?
It's Carol.
Oh, I'm sorry Carol.
What time is it?
It's four o'clock.
Exactly?
Yes, exactly.
Will you remain in school?
Yes, I will.
Till when?
Till the end of next year.
What kind of fruit do you like?
Any kind, if it's ripe.
Do you like fruit juice?
Yes, I do.
Please take some.
O.K.

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

DIALOGUE

Betty: Are you on vacation, Paul? *Paul*: No, I'm not. I still have some classes. I have got to take a few examinations, too. *Betty*: When does your vacation start? *Paul*: It starts on July first. *Betty*: Does the school bore you? *Paul*: Yes, it does. In fact, I'm bored to death. *Betty*: Will you remain in school next year? *Paul*: Well, I must do so. *Betty*: What will you do during your vacation? *Paul*: I'll work in a big store near the city. *Betty*: What kind of work will you do? *Paul*: I'll look after one of the departments. *Betty*: Which one? *Paul*: I don't know exactly, but I think I'll be in charge of the fruit department. *Betty*: What do they sell there? *Paul*: Well, they have quite a few items on display. *Betty*: Where do they display the fruits? *Paul*: They put them on the counters. *Betty*: What do they usually have on display? *Paul*: They have watermelons, bananas... *Betty*: Do they sell bananas by the dozen? *Paul*: No, they don't. They sell them by the pound. *Betty*: What else do they have? *Paul*: They have fruit juice, grapes, grapefruit. *Betty*: That's excellent for dessert. Do you like grapes? *Paul*: If they're ripe I do, but if they're unripe I don't. *Betty*: How do the watermelons taste? *Paul*: They're not very tasty. I think that grapefruits are tastier than watermelons. *Betty*: Do you remember the address of the store? *Paul*: No, I don't. I always forget addresses. Fortunately I wrote it on a piece of paper. *Betty*: Please take a look at it. *Paul*: That's it. 102 Main Street. Please remind me I've got to go there tomorrow morning. *Betty*: I see you are quite forgetful, boy! *Paul*: Yes, especially about addresses and phone numbers. By the way, what's your phone number?

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

GRAMMAR

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Antes de apresentarmos os pronomes possessivos, vamos registrar a diferença existente entre êles e os adjetivos possessivos (vistos na lição 11).

A) **"Possessive adjectives"** (lesson 11).

Uma vez que são adjetivos, essas palavras indicam posse, modificando o substantivo, portanto aparece o adjetivo possessivo seguido do substantivo por êle modificado.

EXPS:

My car
Your house
His book
Her typewriter
Its owner
Our teacher
Your boss
Their friends
(John's book)

B) **"Possessive pronouns"** (lesson 27).

Uma vez que essa nova série de possessivos é constituída de pronomes, ou seja, palavras que se colocam no lugar do nome (ou substantivo), então o pronome possessivo não aparece junto com o substantivo. Uma regra mnemônica interessante para se decorar a série de pronomes possessivos é que todos terminam em **"s"**, com excessão de **"mine"**.

EXPS:

Mine
Yours
His
Hers
Its
Ours
Yours
Theirs
(John's)

Usos de **"possessives pronouns"**:
Um dos usos principais é para se evitar repetição de substantivos (precedidos por possessivos).

EXPS:

This is my car and that is your car.

A construção acima está correta, porém é uma construção anti-estética uma vez que repete a palavra "car" desnecessàriamente, visto que a segunda (precedida de possessivo) pode ser substituída por pronome possessivo.

EXPS:

This is my car and that is yours.

Anàlogamente:

This is my favorite cigarette and that is yours.
This is your telephone number and that is hers.
This is my brand new typewriter and that is yours.

Essa cacofonia pode e deve ser evitada também quando se tratar de repetição feita em duas frases distintas, porém seguidas, isso é, eu economizo na minha sentença mediante o uso dos **"Possessive Pronouns"** uma palavra já dita pelo meu interlocutor.

EXPS:

— This is my house.
And that is mine.
— Her friends are very important persons.
And mine are too.
— Their books are very easy.
Ours are too.
— Please, give me his full name.
Give me hers too.
— Mary's typewriter is better than John's.
Yes, but Carol's is the best.

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

EXERCISES

1º) Fill in the blanks with possessive pronouns or possessive adjectives.

I have _____ vacation in June and Mary has _____ in July.
They have _____ ways and we have _____.
You have _____ pen, so don't use _____.
I found _____ notebook, but Joe didn't find _____
Tell John to bring _____ cigarettes and don't forget _____.
Our method is more efficient than _____.
I receive my money but Paul and Fred didn't receive _____.
I will visit _____ friends. Will you visit _____?
You have got ~~to solve~~ _____ troubles, I have got _____.
She knows _____ lesson. You know _____ and Paul knows _____.
She drives _____ car and Paul drives _____.

2º) Use prepositions.

I must remain in Rio _____ two days.
Then I'll go to New York _____ plane.
I'll stay there _____ two months.
I may come back to Brazil _____ ship.
Fortunately the train arrived _____ time.
She'll be back _____ half an hour.
I go to school _____ bus every day.
That's why I never arrive _____ time.
Mary has lived in Europe _____ two years.
I must go downtown but I'll be back _____ two hours.
I went _____ the store _____ some books.
Mary went _____ school _____ study.
John will look _____ the notebook which he lost.
There are many ships _____ the port.
I must go downtown _____ buy a notebook.
My book is _____ the table.
My car is _____ the garage.
Tell the boy to come _____ my office.

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

VOCABULARY

VERBS

blow, blew, blown — soprar, assoprar
fold, folded, folded — dobrar
intend, intended, intended — pretender
pretend, pretended, pretended — fingir
punish, punished, punished — punir

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

be back — estar de volta
blow up — explodir
first of all — primeiro de tudo
for instance — por exemplo
get along with — dar-se com
once and for all — de uma vez por todas
get out of - sair, ir embora, escapar
to be that lazy - ser preguiçoso assim

OTHER WORDS

anybody — alguém?, ninguém
anyhow — de algum, nenhum ou de qualquer modo
anyone — alguém?, ninguém, qualquer um, quem quer
anything — algo? nada, que seja
anyway — afinal de contas
anywhere — em algum, nenhum ou em qualquer lugar
automatic — automático
breeze — brisa
compact — compacto
folding — dobrável
intention — intenção
lazy — preguiçoso
otherwise — senão
perfect — perfeito
ridiculous — ridículo
river — rio
somebody — alguém
somehow — de algum modo
someone — alguém
something — algo
somewhat — um tanto
somewhere — em algum lugar
specially — especialmente
stupid — estúpido
umbrella — guarda-chuva
wind — vento
windy — relativo ao vento
zone — zona

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronounce as in: loose, easy, is.

is	these	close	please
was	those	result	excuse
does	lazy	zone	breeze

Please excuse those lazy boys.
These results don't please me.
Is it easy to please you?
What was the result of the breeze in your zone?

CONVERSATION DRILL

Can you see anyone?
Who is it?
Do you intend to do anything?
What is it?
Did she go anywhere?
Where did she go?
Is she tired?
How did she get tired?
Is there anybody with her?
Who is it?

Yes, I can see someone.
It's my friend Jean.
Yes, I intend to do something.
I intend to call her.
Yes, she went somewhere.
I don't really know.
Yes, she's somewhat tired.
She got tired somehow.
Yes, there's somebody with her.
Unfortunately I don't know.

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

DIALOGUE

Larry: How is the weather today? *Betty*: It's perfect. *Larry*: Let's go to the mountains, then. *Betty*: No, the weather may be windy there. The wind usually blows hard there. *Larry*: Let's go to the beach, then! *Betty*: No, it may rain and I dont' like rainy weather. Besides I don't like the sea breeze when it's cold. *Larry*: Let's go to the river zone, then! *Betty*: No, I am somewhat tired and besides I don't intend to go anywhere today. *Larry*: Nonsense. You can't be that lazy. You must go somewhere, otherwise you'll be bored to death. *Betty*: O.K. Let's go, then. What time will we be back? *Larry*: First of all, when someone goes out with a friend, the time is not very important, specially if the friend is a boy. *Betty*: What are your intentions? *Larry*: My intentions are very good. *Betty*: Ah! I see. Should I take anything? *Larry*: Yes, you should take something. For instance, take your automatic umbrella and your new raincoat. *Betty*: Don't be so ridiculous. My umbrella is a compact folding model, but it's not automatic. I hope you realize that once and for all. *Larry*: Well, fold it then and let's go. *Betty*: You make anyone nervous, so I don't think I'll go, anyway. *Larry*: That's too bad, because I'll take somebody else. *Betty*: You can take anybody you want, but I'm sure you won't get along with anybody. *Larry*: O.K., but I'll go anyhow. Why do you pretend to be nervous? *Betty*: Somehow, there must be a way to punish stupid people. Please get out of here before I make you blow up.

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

GRAMMAR

SOME - ANY (continuation)

Nesta altura do curso aconselhamos uma revisão das lições 20 e 21, nas quais foi explicado e exemplificado o seguinte:

Lição 20 - regra geral — SOME - AFFIRMATIVE
— ANY - NEGATIVE and INTERROGATIVE
Lição 21 - excessões — SOME - INTERROGATIVE
— ANY - AFFIRMATIVE

Acontece que as formas **"some"** e **"any"** podem se aglutinar com outras palavras já vistas no curso, dando vocábulos compostos, para os quais aplicam-se as mesmas regras estudadas anteriormente (20 e 21).

As palavras novas são: something, anything, somebody, anybody, somewhere, anywhere, somehow, anyhow, someone, anyone.

EXPS:

— **Something-anything**
r.g.) Do you want anything to eat?
r.g.) Yes, I want something to eat.
r.g.) No, I don't want anything to eat.
exc.) Do you want something to eat?
exc.) Yes, bring me anything to eat.

— **Somebody-anybody**
r.g.) May I call anybody?
r.g.) Yes, you may call somebody.
r.g.) No, you mayn't call anybody.
exc.) May I call somebody?
exc.) Yes, you may call anybody.

— **Someone-anyone**
r.g.) Did she talk to anyone?
r.g.) Yes, she talked to someone.
r.g.) No, she didn't talk to anyone.
exc.) Did she talk to someone?
exc.) Yes, she did. She talks to anyone.

— **Somewhere-anywhere**
r.g.) Will she go anywhere?
r.g.) Yes, she will go somewhere.
r.g.) No, she won't go anywhere.
exc.) Will she go somewhere?
exc.) Yes, she'll go anywhere.

— **Somehow-anyhow**
r.g.) I will get rich somehow.
exc.) I will get rich anyhow.

OBS: Um êrro muito comum é se aglutinar as palavras: some day, any day; some time, any time.

OBS: Não confundir as palavras realmente formadas por aglutinação e que por conseguinte seguem as regras de **"some"** e **"any"** com: somewhat (um tanto); sometimes (às vêzes); anyway (afinal de contas, de modo algum).

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

EXERCISES

1º) Change to plural and introduce **"some"**. Follow the example.

I write a letter.
I write some letters.

I have a book.

_____

He read a magazine.

_____

He put a piece of paper in the drawer

_____

They bought a new house.

_____

We have a beautiful car.

_____

2º) Change the same sentences to negative introducing **"any"**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3º) Answer the questions: A) affirmative; B) negative

Did I see anyone near the corner?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Did I see anybody in the corridor?

_____

_____

Did he want anything to eat?

Aren't the papers anywhere?

Did he give the book to anybody?

Did the teacher give you anything?

Is there anything wrong in that school?

Did she tell them anything?

Did they hurt anyone yesterday?

Do you know anything about that?

LESSON TWENTY-NINE

VOCABULARY

VERBS

burn, burnt, burnt — queimar
cut, cut, cut — cortar
fix, fixed, fixed — consertar, fixar
park, parked, parked — estacionar
repair, repaired, repaired — consertar
shave, shaved, shaved — barbear
shut, shut, shut — fechar
solve, solved, solved — resolver
wait, waited, waited — esperar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

by bus — de ônibus
by car — de carro
by yourself — sòzinho
cut it out — pare com isso
fall off — cair de
get burnt — queimar-se
get cut — cortar-se
get hurt — machucar-se
help yourself — servir-se
shut up — cale a boca
take care of — tomar conta de

OTHER WORDS

myself — a mim mesmo
yourself — a você mesmo
himself — a si (êle) mesmo
herself — a si (ela) mesma
itself — a si mesmo (neutro)
ourselves — a nós mesmos
yourselves — a vocês mesmos
themselves — a êles mesmos
drive-in — "drive-in"
electric — elétrico
hardly — àrduamente
mechanic — mecânico
motor — motor
only — único
park — parque
problem — problema
radiator — radiador
razor — aparelho de barbear
rude — rude
safety — segurança
shaver — barbeador
waiter — garçom
waitress — garçonete

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronounce as in: vote, have, vacation.

leave	very	never	have
live	five	ever	of
love	several	above	visit

I have to visit Virginia.
Several of us live very far.
Love is ever above several things.
I'll never have to visit five people.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Do you shave yourself every morning?	Yes, I do.
Do you cut yourself when you shave?	No, I don't.
Why not?	Because I take care of myself.
Did the waitress burn herself on the stove?	Yes, she did.
When?	When she tried to clean it.
Did the driver burn himself on the radiator?	Yes, he did.
When?	When he tried to fix it.
Did he fix it alone?	Yes, he fixed it by himself.
Did he go to the restaurant by car?	Yes, he did.
Where did he park?	He parked in the parking lot.

LESSON TWENTY-NINE

DIALOGUE

Paul: What's the difference between a restaurant and a cafeteria? *Betty*: In a restaurant, a waiter or waitress serves you, but in a cafeteria you have to help yourself. I prefer to go to a restaurant. *Paul*: So do I. The only problem is that it's much more expensive. *Betty*: Well, that's a problem you'll have to solve yourself. I can hardly wait to go. Will we go by bus or by car? *Paul*: Where can we park if we go by car? *Betty*: In the parking lot, or in the park near the restaurant. *Paul*: That's fine. Please wait a minute because I still have to shave myself. *Betty*: Don't cut yourself. Do you have a new safety razor? *Paul*: No, I don't. I have an electric shaver. My father has a razor, and he cut himself last week. My mother also cut herself in the kitchen last week. *Betty*: What did you say to your parents? *Paul*: I said: "Please, don't kill yourselves". The cat also cut itself last week, when it fell off the tree. *Betty*: Cut it out, please. I don't want to hear those sad stories you tell. *Paul*: Yes, we have to take care of ourselves, otherwise we'll get cut too. Are you ready? *Betty*: Yes, I am. *Paul*: Let's go then. My car broke last time I went to the restaurant, so I had to take it to a mechanic. He repaired the motor and he fixed the radiator. Unfortunately the mechanics burnt themselves on the radiator. *Betty*: Couldn't you fix it by yourself? *Paul*: No, I might get hurt, or burnt. Let's go to a drive-in restaurant. *Betty*: Oh, no! I don't like drive-in restaurants. *Paul*: Shut the car door and shut up. *Betty*: How can you be so rude?

LESSON TWENTY-NINE

GRAMMAR

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Usa-se os pronomes reflexivos em Inglês quando se trata de uma ação praticada e recebida pela mesma pessoa.

I cut myself.
You burnt yourself.
He shaves himself with an electric shaver.
She helped herself at the table.
It hurt itself when it fell off the tree.
We like ourselves.
You really enjoyed yourselves at the party.
They hid themselves from the police.

Cuidado para as expressões formadas com pronomes reflexivos.

EXPS:

— **By yourself - sòzinho**
I fixed the motor by myself.
She is by herself in that house.

— **Help yourself - sirva-se.**
Do you want a hamburger? Please, help yourself.
We always help ourselves.

Resumo de pronomes e de adjetivos possessivos.

Considerando que a série de pronomes reflexivos é a última série de pronomes a ser dada no curso, é interessante fazermos uma reapresentação à guisa de recapitulação de tôdas as séries de pronomes. Seria o ideal que a essa altura do curso cada aluno fizesse uma revisão das gramáticas indicadas e que procurasse formar sentenças com cada um dos pronomes do quadro abaixo, ou então localizasse no texto de diálogos anteriores, ao menos uma sentença com cada um deles.

		lesson 1	lesson 11	lesson 14	lesson 27	lesson 29
2º)	s.	I	my	me	mine	myself
1º)	s.	you	your	you	yours	yourself
3º)	s.m.	he	his	him	his	himself
3º)	s.f.	she	her	her	hers	herself
3º)	s.n.	it	its	it	its	itself
1º)	p.	we	our	us	ours	ourselves
2º)	p.	you	your	you	yours	yourselves
3º)	p.	they	their	them	theirs	themselves

LESSON TWENTY-NINE

EXERCISES

1º) Use reflexive pronouns.

The boys shave ———— every morning.
We enjoyed ———— at the dance.
The dog hurt ———— when it fell from the tree.
I prefer to study by ————.
The little girls burnt ———— with matches.
Can he solve his problems by ————?
Paul and Fred are intelligent enought to take care of ————.
Count the money ———— if you don't trust me.
She goes to school by ———— every morning.
You and Larry see ———— every day.
The housewife burnt ———— on the stove.
The girl cut ———— with a knife.
The bus driver burnt ———— on the radiator.
Why don't you help ————?
The dog opened the door by ————.
Try to repair the machine by ————.

2º) Use **"much"** or **"many"**.

There are ———— birds in the park.
He drinks ———— water during the day.
He has ———— good friends.
How ———— money do you have?
We get ———— rain in this State.
How ———— times did you go to Rio last year?
It takes ———— time to write a book.
I like ———— spoons of sugar in my coffee.
He sends her ———— flowers.
I know ———— about the situation.

3º) Complete.

		subjective pronouns	possessive adjectives	objective pronouns	possessive pronouns	reflexive pronouns
1º)	s.					
2º)	s.					
3º)	s.m.					
3º)	s.f.					
3º)	s.n.					
1º)	pl.					
2º)	pl.					
3º)	pl.					

LESSON THIRTY

VOCABULARY

VERBS

apologize, apologized, apologized — desculpar-se
hide, hid, hidden — esconder
imagine, imagined, imagined — imaginar
list, listed, listed — listar, citar
practice, practiced, practiced — praticar
stress, stressed, stressed — dar ênfase
wander, wandered, wandered — divagar, andar
wonder, wondered, wondererd — imaginar
guess -- supor, conjecturar
apologize -- apologizar, apresentar desculpas, exprimir pena ou pesar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

have a good time — divertir-se
had better — seria melhor
would rather — preferiria
in spite of — não obstante
tell a lie — contar uma mentira
whether or not — se sim ou se não

OTHER WORDS

architecture — arquitectura
bet — aposta
college — faculdade
campus — arredores da escola
computer — computador
data — dados
despite — a despeito de
efficiency — eficiência
faculty — corpo docente
famous — famoso
fiction — ficção
ignorance — ignorância
imagination — imaginação
input — dados (de entrada)
lie — mentira
list — lista
literature — literatura
library — biblioteca
marvel — maravilha
marvelous — maravilhoso
maybe — talvez
output — dados (de saída)
perhaps — talvez
professor — professor (de universidade)
rather — um pouco
research — pesquisa
safe — a salvo
science — ciência
scientific — científico
type — tipo
whether — se (conjunção), quer____quer____
within — em, dentro (de)
wonderful — estupendo
chapel -- capela

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Would you go to Europe?	Yes, **I'd** go to Europe.
	No, I **wouldn't** go to Europe.
Would she stay here?	Yes, **she'd** stay here.
	No, she **wouldn't** stay here.
Would he dance with her?	Yes, **he'd** dance with her.
	No, he **wouldn't** dance with her.
Would they become doctors?	Yes, **they'd** become doctors.
	No, they **wouldn't** become doctors.
Would it be interesting?	Yes, **it'd** be interesting.
	No, it **wouldn't** be interesting.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Would you go out tonight?	Yes, I would.
Would you go out with Barbara?	Yes, I would.
Would you have a good time?	I guess so.
Would you apologize to her if necessary?	Yes, I would.
Where would you take her?	I'd take her to the movies.
Would you take her to the library?	No, I wouldn't.
Why not?	Because I wouldn't like to read.
Would you take her to the restaurant?	Maybe.
Why?	Because I would like to eat.
I wonder why you stress that.	It's because I'm rather hungry.

LESSON THIRTY

DIALOGUE

Carol: Do you go to college? *Bob*: Yes, I do. *Carol*: Do you like your college? *Bob*: Very much. First of all, I like the architecture of it. Perhaps it's because all the buildings in the campus are under one type of architecture. The library building is just wonderful and the chapel is as marvelous as you can imagine. *Carol*: Is the faculty good? *Bob*: Yes, I can list a few famous professors from there. *Carol*: Do they make scientific research there? *Bob*: Yes, they do. You should see their efficiency in spite of the fact that they are rather busy. *Carol*: Do they have a computer? *Bob*: Yes, they do. *Carol*: What is it good for? *Bob*: Well, it solves many problems. *Carol*: How is that? *Bob*: Suppose you make a list with the input data and then you get the output data. *Carol*: And how do you know whether or not the answer is right? *Bob*: If you say it's right, it'll be a safe bet. *Carol*: Why? *Bob*: Because the computer is a marvel. You had better believe it never tells a lie. *Carol*: I wonder why you stress so much the efficiency of that machine. *Bob*: Maybe it's because I practice with it every day. *Carol*: Do you read much? *Bob*: Yes, I do. *Carol*: Would you like to read a literature book? *Bob*: No, I'd rather read science fiction. *Carol*: That's still literature. Why do you like science fiction? *Bob*: Because it makes my imagination wander. *Carol*: Tell me whether you really have a good time when you read science fiction. *Bob*: Despite the lies that are in the stories I do have a good time, by the way, what is science fiction all about? *Carol*: I don't really know. I know that there are many lies within the stories. Let me apologize for ~~for~~ my ignorance. *Bob*: Yes, that's something you wouldn't be able to hide anywhere.

LESSON THIRTY

GRAMMAR

CONDITIONAL TENSE

A estrutura do **"Conditional Tense"** é análoga à do **"Future Tense"** (lição 22); logo faremos um paralelo entre os dois tempos.

Nos lugares onde usamos o auxiliar **"will"** para o futuro, usaremos **"would"** (passado de **"will"**) para o condicional.

Assim sendo, a estrutura do condicional em sua forma afirmativa é:

AFFIRMATIVE

Pronome - auxiliar (would) - infinito (do verbo que se quer conjugar)

EXPS:

I would buy a car.
You would go to school.
He would dance with her.
She would dance with him.
It would cost ten dollars.
We would count the money.
You would invite us to the party.
They would show me the books.

NEGATIVE

É sabido que para se negar uma sentença é necessário introduzir a palavra **"not"**. Na primeira sentença nós temos dois verbos: o auxiliar **"would"** e o principal **"buy"**. A palavra **"not"** será acrescida como sempre junto ao verbo auxiliar, ou seja, logo após **"would"**.

Pode-se fazer as seguintes contrações:

would not — wouldn't

EXPS:

I would not buy a car.
You would not go to school.
He would not dance with her.
She would not dance with him.
It wouldn't cost ten dollars.
We wouldn't count the money.
You wouldn't invite us to the party.
They wouldn't show me the books.

INTERROGATIVE

Sabemos já que o recurso para se formar o interrogativo em Inglês é a inversão. Nesse caso temos que inverter o pronome (ou nome, ou sujeito), com o auxiliar **"would"**.

EXPS:

Would I buy a car?
Would you go to school?
Would he dance with her?
Would she dance with him?
Would it cost ten dollars?
Would we count the money?
Would you invite us to the party?
Would they show me the books?

Cuidado com os seguintes casos casos particulares de condicional:
a) mesmo os verbos fortes (**"be"**) que não precisam de auxiliar no presente, precisam do auxiliar **"would"** no condicional.

EXPS:

I would be rich.
She would be here.
I wouldn't be rich.
She wouldn't be here.
Would I be rich?
Would she be here?

b) **"Can"** (ser capaz de), **"may"** (ter permissão) e **"must"** (dever, precisar) não podem formar o condicional como tal. É necessário substitui-los por **"be able to"**, **"have permission"** e **"need"**.

Present:

I can swim.
You may go out.
She must bring the books.

Conditional:

I would be able to swim.
I would have permission to go out.
I would need to bring the books.

LESSON THIRTY

EXERCISES

1º) List five actions that you would practice. Use Conditional Tense.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2º) Answer the questions: A) affirmative; B) negative

Would the girls like to dance with the boys?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Would you like to eat more?

_____

_____

Would you pass me the salt and pepper?

_____

_____

Would you help the poor boys?

_____

_____

Would she apologize to her boss?

_____

_____

Would they like to go out tonight?

_____

_____

Would you believe in science fiction?

Would you tell me a lie?

Would you please help me?

Would that be necessary?

LESSON THIRTY-ONE

VOCABULARY

VERBS

bark, barked, barked — latir
beg, begged, begged — pedir, implorar
begin, began, begun — começar
continue, continued, continued — continuar
emphasize, emphasized, emphasized — enfatizar
finish, finished, finished — terminar
fool, fooled, fooled — enganar
kid, kidded, kidded — brincar, enganar
nag, nagged, nagged — resmungar
owe, owed, owed — dever
present, presented, presented — apresentar
sip, sipped, sipped — tomar um gole bebericar, sorver

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

around here — por aqui
at the most — no máximo
be broke — estar duro (sem dinheiro)
fool around — ficar por aí
right now — agora mesmo
safe and sound — são e salvo
from now on -- de agora em diante

OTHER WORDS

around — em volta
beer — cerveja
broke — duro (sem dinheiro)
calculations — cálculos
continuous — contínuo
emphasis — ênfase
excuse — desculpa
fool — tôlo
general — geral
generally — geralmente
lunch — almôço
moment — momento
nagging — resmungo
poverty — pobreza
present — presente
reasoning — raciocínio
rule — regra
safe — cofre
sound — são, sadio
statistical — estatístico
statistics — estatísticas
wise — sábio
wisely — sàbiamente

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronounce as in: English, language, strong.

bringing	going	long	thing
singing	doing	young	morning
ringing	taking	song	coming

That thing you're bringing is ringing.
She is singing a long song.
I'm having English language classes every morning.
The young girl is bringing long things.
What's the strong young boy doing?

CONVERSATION DRILL

What are you doing now?
What are you studying?
Are you kidding?
Why are you studying English?
When are you planning to go?
Where are you planning to go?

How much are you planning to spend?
Am I boring you?
What are you reading?
Are you enjoying it?
What are you sipping?

I'm finishing my lesson.
I'm studying English.
No, I'm not.
Because I'm planning to travel.
I'm thinking about next vacation.
I'm thinking about the United States.
More than a thousand dollars.
Not at all.
I'm reading science fiction.
Yes, as always.
Beer, do you want some?

LESSON THIRTY-ONE

DIALOGUE

Linda: What are you doing around here? *Fred*: I'm just fooling around. *Linda*: How much are you owing me, now? *Fred*: Nothing. *Linda*: You must be kidding. You still owe me some money. Why is the dog barking? *Fred*: I suppose it's because you're nagging so much. Gee! It's beginning to rain. It would be wise to go home now. *Linda*: Sure, you generally go home when I talk about money. *Fred*: No, that's not a general rule. I'm going home for lunch, now. *Linda*: I am hoping that you get there safe and sound from the rain and I am also hoping in this moment that you open your safe and take some money out of it. *Fred*: There's no money in it. *Linda*: Do you think you can fool me? I'm not a fool. *Fred*: There's ten dollars at the most. *Linda*: Why do you emphasize your poverty so much? *Fred*: I like to give emphasis to real facts. *Linda*: I see that you are answering wisely. *Fred*: Yes, my reasoning is generally sound. *Linda*: I'm begging you to pay me. *Fred*: And I'm presenting you my excuses for not having money. I'll give you a present when I finish paying you. *Linda*: I'd rather get the money right now. *Fred*: Please stop that continuous nagging. *Linda*: No, I'll continue till I get my money. *Fred*: My statistical calculations say that I'm broke. *Linda*: I don't care about your statistics and I'm not interested to know whether or not you are broke. I honestly hope that you sip less beer and spend less money from now on.

LESSON THIRTY-ONE

GRAMMAR

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

A) A maioria esmagadora dos verbos da língua inglêsa possui a forma do gerúndio, que se caracteriza pela terminação **"ing"**. Assim sendo, dado um verbo no infinito, para se obter o gerúndio basta que se acrescente **"ing"**.

EXPS:

ask, asking; be, being; depend, depending; help, helping; learn, learning; read, reading; speak, speaking; understand, understanding.

B) Alguns verbos terminados em: **n, t, d, p, g, b, m,** precedidos de uma vogal (não de duas vogais) dobram a consoante final para a formação do gerúndio.

EXPS:

plan, planning; run, running; cut, cutting; get, getting; kid, kidding; sip, sipping; beg, begging; nag, nagging; rob, robbing; swim, swimming.

C) Para os verbos terminados em **"y"** (precedidos de vogal ou consoante) acrescenta-se **"ing"** normalmente.

EXPS:

play, playing; buy, buying; cry, crying; try, trying.

D) Os verbos terminados em **"e"** perdem o **"e"** final.

EXPS:

give, giving; smile, smiling; shave, shaving.

E) Alguns verbos anômalos como **"can"**, **"may"** e **"must"** não possuem gerúndio. Se precisarmos passar êsses verbos para tempos contínuos não será possível, logo temos que recorrer a sinônimos (que não sejam anômalos também).

CAN — be able to - being able to
MAY — have perm'ss'on - having permission
MUST — need - needing

O **"Present Continuous Tense"** descreve uma ação que o sujeito está praticando no momento. A estrutura dêsse tempo é:

"To be" (no presente) — **gerúndio** (do verbo que se quer conjugar)

AFFIRMATIVE

I am working now.
You are dancing very well.
He is coming here right now.
She is smiling this moment.
It is beginning to rain.
We are cleaning the house now.
You are needing money.
They are talking to the teacher.

Na estrutura acima o verbo **"to be"** (que é forte) é o auxiliar enquanto que o verbo na forma **"...ing"** (que é fraco) é o principal.
Apenas o verbo auxiliar sofrerá tôda e qualquer modificação para efeito de negação e interrogação da sentença (vide procedimento adotado na lição 1).

NEGATIVE

I am not working now.
You are not dancing very well.
He is not coming here right now.
She is not smiling this moment.
It is not beginning to rain.
We are not cleaning the house now.
You are not needing money.
They are not talking to the teacher.

INTERROGATIVE

Am I working now?
Are you dancing?
Is he coming here right now?
Is she smiling this moment?
Is it beginning to rain?
Are we cleaning the house now?
Are you needing money?
Are they talking to the teacher?

LESSON THIRTY-ONE

EXERCISES

1º) Answer this question five times:
What are you doing now?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2º) Change to Present Continuous:

I drink milk every day.

_____

I usually go to school by bus.

_____

She always telephones to me.

_____

I must study more.

_____

It rains every day.

_____

3º) Choose the correct form of the verb:

John _____ (study) his lesson now.
The teacher _____ (call) me every morning.
He _____ (call) me now.
He usually _____ (finish) his lesson on time.
She _____ (prepare) lunch now.

They often ———— (speak) to us in English.

He ———— (do) his homework every day.

The secretary ———— (eat) in the cafeteria now.

My boss generally ———— (decide) wisely.

The dog ———— (bark) now.

4º) Change to negative.

Mary is eating her lunch now.

_____

They are working very hard.

_____

The airplane is flying this moment.

_____

We are going to work now.

_____

We are going to the office now.

_____

The secretary is writing a letter.

_____

The woman is preparing lunch now.

_____

They are having a party right now.

_____

She is sitting at her desk.

_____

We are studying the first book.

_____

Mary is talking to her boss.

_____

LESSON THIRTY-TWO

VOCABULARY

VERBS

consider, considered, considered — considerar
cross, crossed, crossed — cruzar
excuse, excused, excused — desculpar
hate, hated, hated — odiar
hear, heard, heard — ouvir
hold, held, held — segurar
ride, rode, ridden — andar de
swear, swore, sworn — jurar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

cross one's heart — jurar
be held — acontecer, ter lugar
by no means — de jeito algum
feel like — ter vontade de
have a heart — tenha dó
hay ride — passeio num carro cheio de feno
hit the hay — dormir, bater no feno (colchão)
hold on to — segurar em
hurt one's feeling — ferir os sentimentos (de alguém)
ride away — ir embora
stress upon — dar importância a

OTHER WORDS

ago — atrás (tempo)
barn — estábulo
behind — atrás
consideration — consideração
emphatic — enfático
fault — falta, culpa
favor, favour — favor
feeling — sentimento
hay — feno
heart — coração
hello — alô
help — ajuda
hole — buraco
meaning — significado
until — até (que)
upon — em cima de, sôbre
urgency — urgência
urgent — urgent
necéssity — necessidade
need — necessidade
ride — passeio
snowmobile — carrinho que anda na neve
snowy — nevoento
pile -- pilha (de capim etc., elétrica), bloco de edifícios, porção, lote de coisas

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronounce as in: **hi, hill, hire, help.**

his	**hole**	**hello**	**perhaps**
him	**whole**	**anyhow**	**hear**
her	**how**	**somehow**	**hay**

Perhaps I'll hit the hay anyhow.
Hi! How did you hear his whole story?
How can you hear him behind the hay?
He helped her hold her hat.
He hired her to help him.

CONVERSATION DRILL

What were you doing when I telephoned?	I was out playing.
Where were you playing?	I was playing in the snowy field.
Were you riding?	Yes, I was.
Were you on a hay ride?	No, I wasn't.
What were you riding?	I was riding a snowmobile.
Were you driving it yourself?	Yes, I was.
Were you taking anybody with you?	Yes, I was.
Who were you taking?	I was taking a couple of girls.
Who were they?	Marilyn and Barbara.
Were you doing them a favor?	By no means, we were just fooling around.
Were they enjoying the ride?	I suppose so.

LESSON THIRTY-TWO

DIALOGUE

Chris: Hello, Larry. *Larry*: Hello, Chris. *Chris*: Were you riding the snowmobile when I called you yesterday? *Larry*: No, they wouldn't let me. *Chris*: Did that hurt your feelings? *Larry*: By no means. I didn't feel like riding, anyway. *Chris*: Would you swear that? *Larry*: Yes, I'd cross my heart. Why weren't you riding? *Chris*: I don't see any urgent necessity for rides, and besides I hate snowy weather. Were you sleeping when I called you? *Larry*: Yes, I was really hitting the hay when you woke me up. *Chris*: Excuse me, then. *Larry*: It wasn't your fault. You were trying to do me a favor, so thanks for your consideration. *Chris*: A hay ride will be held next Sunday. Do you want to go? *Larry*: No, I'd rather sleep on a pile of hay. That's what I was doing a couple of hours ago. I was sleeping in the barn, which is behind the house. *Chris*: Have a heart! Consider that you're young, so you should be out playing sports. Are you hearing me? *Larry*: Great help. Why are you stressing upon that need? *Chris*: I'm stressing upon it because I have good feeling and I'll insist on that until you realize the urgency of it. *Larry*: You really give emphatic meaning to your words. *Chris*: Yes, I want to see you hold on to the snowmobile, drive it over the holes, cross the valleys and hills and ride away. *Larry*: Yes, maybe tomorrow.

LESSON THIRTY-TWO

GRAMMAR

PAST CONTINUOUS

O **"Past Continuous"** descreve uma ação que estava acontecendo num tempo pássado (tempo êste que pode vir determinado por uma outra ação).
Sua estrutura é análoga à do presente contínuo, apenas que o verbo **"to be"** agora aparece no passado.

To be (no passado) — **gerúndio** (do verbo que se quer conjugar)

EXPS:

I was working when you telephoned.
You were dancing very well then.
He was coming here last time I saw him.
She was smiling that moment.
It was beginning to rain when I left the office.
We were cleaning the house when the boss arrived.
You were needing money when you called me.
They were talking to the teacher a short time ago.

Na formação acima, uma vez que o verbo **"to be"** (forte) é o auxiliar, ao passo que o verbo na forma **"ing"** (fraco) é o principal, apenas o verbo auxiliar sofrerá tôda e qualquer modificação no sentido de se formular a negação e a interrogação da sentença (conforme procedimento adotado na lição 16).

NEGATIVE

EXPS:

I was not working when you telephoned.
You were not dancing very well then.
He was not coming here last time I saw him.
She was not smiling that moment.
It was not beginning to rain when I left the office.
We were not cleaning the house when the boss arrived.
You were not needing money when you called me.
They were not talking to the teacher a short time ago.

INTERROGATIVE

Was I working when you telephoned?
Were you dancing well then?
Was he coming here last time I saw him?
Was she smiling that moment?
Was it beginning to rain when you left the house?
Were we cleaning the house when the boss arrived?
Were you needing money when you called me?
Were they talking to the teacher a short time ago?

LESSON THIRTY-TWO

EXERCISES

1º) Give the gerund of the following verbs:

be, _____; *hire*, _____; *put*, _____; *end*, _____;
close, _____; see, _____; stay, _____; open, _____;
do, _____.

2º) Answer these questions: A) affirmative; B) negative

Were you studying when I called you?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Was the secretary typing when the boss arrived?

A) _____

B) _____

Were the boys fooling around when you saw them?

A) _____

B) _____

Was he trying to persuade you?

A) _____

B) _____

Were you having breakfast when I telephoned?

A) _____

B) _____

Was it snowing when they left?

A) _____

B) _____

Was the wind blowing hard when you went to the mountains?

A) _____

B) _____

Were you apologizing to her?

A) _____

B) _____

Were you going downtown when she met you?

A) _____

B) _____

Was she dancing at the party?

A) _____

B) _____

39) Choose the correct form of the verb.

It _____ (rain) when the airplane arrived.
It _____ (rain) every day.
It _____ (rain) yesterday.
It _____ (rain) tomorrow.
I usually _____ (go) downtown by bus.
I _____ (go) downtown by bus yesterday.
I _____ (go) downtown by bus tomorrow.
I _____ (go) by bus now.
She _____ (take) the train every day.
She _____ (take) the train now.
She _____ (take) the train when I saw her.

LESSON THIRTY-THREE

VOCABULARY

VERBS

afford, afforded, afforded — pagar, dar-se ao luxo
climb, climbed, climbed — subir
disappoint, disappointed, disappointed — desapontar
inform, informed, informed — informar
move, moved, moved — mudar
presume, presumed, presumed — presumir
rent, rented, rented — alugar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

be accustomed to — estar acostumado a
be used to — estar acostumado a
for rent — para alugar
for sale — à venda

from now on — de agora em diante
get accustomed to — ficar acostumado a
get used to — ficar acostumado a
good news — boas novas
move in — mudar (vir para)
room and board — casa e comida (refeições)
take into consideration — levar em consideração
can afford to -- poder arcar com

OTHER WORDS

accustomed — acostumado
air conditioning — condicionamento de ar
apartment — apartamento
bathroom — banheiro
bedroom — quarto
board — pensão
boarding house — casa de pensão
broker — corretor
comfort — confôrto
dinning room — sala de jantar
disappointed — desapontado
elevator — elevador
flat — apartamento
floor — andar, piso
garden — jardim
hall — corredor
honey — benzinho
lease — contrato (de aluguél)
living room — sala de visitas
nuisance — estôrvo
presumably — presumìvelmente
price — preço
priceless — sem preço
property — propriedade
proprietor — proprietário
real estate — imóvel
stairs — escadas
tremendously — tremendamente
ventilation — ventilação

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronounce as in: rain, correct, river.

read	hurry	rent	red
road	ride	run	rat
rest	right	ripe	rather

I'd rather read the right story.
The river runs near the road.
I'd rather rest than read.
I rest and read in the red room.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Is your house big?	Very big.
How many bedrooms are there?	There are four.
Are they comfortable?	Very much.
When did your family move in?	We moved in last year.
Are you used to living in it?	Yes, we are.
Is there air conditioning?	Of course.
What did you say?	I said: "Of course".
Is the garden big too?	Yes, it's tremendously big.
I'm very much disappointed.	Why?
Because my own house is very small.	Ah! I see.

LESSON THIRTY-THREE

DIALOGUE

Gary: Hi, honey! How are you tonight? *Debbie*: Just fine, and you? *Gary*: I've got good news for you. I got a promotion. I'll work in New York City from now on, so we will have to move. *Debbie*: That's marvelous. Did you get any information about any house in New York City? *Gary*: Yes, a broker informed me that he has an apartment for us. *Debbie*: Will we buy the real estate? *Gary*: No, I don't think we could afford it now. Besides, it's for rent, not for sale. The proprietor just wants to rent his property. *Debbie*: I'm tremendously disappointed. I presumed that we would buy something. *Gary*: Please take into consideration that we can use our money for other things. *Debbie*: Will you sign a lease? *Gary*: Yes, I'll sign a two year lease. If you get accustomed to the flat, we may buy it then. *Debbie*: I am very much used to this house and I don't think I'll get used to an apartment unless it's very comfortable. By the way, on which floor is it? *Gary*: Fifth floor. *Debbie*: Is there an elevator? *Gary*: Of course. *Debbie*: That's good. It would be a nuisance to climb stairs every day. How many rooms are there? *Gary*: Well, there is an entrance hall, a living room, a dinning room, a bathroom, a kitchen... *Debbie*: How many bedrooms are there? *Gary*: There are two. *Debbie*: Is the ventilation good? *Gary*: Of course, there's air conditioning. *Debbie*: Good, I'm accustomed to it. Is there a garden? *Gary*: I don't want to disappoint you, but it's just an apartment. *Debbie*: How much is the rent? *Gary*: It's presumably around a hundred and fifty dollars a month. *Debbie*: So, that's the price of all that comfort. *Gary*: Yes, but I still think that comfort is priceless. *Debbie*: Wouldn't it be better for us to live in a boarding house? *Gary*: No, we would have to pay for room and board, almost as much as we'll pay for the rent. *Debbie*: In case we rent the flat, how soon can we move in? *Gary*: Next month.

LESSON THIRTY-THREE

GRAMMAR

SAY — TELL

Êstes verbos têm a mesma tradução, ou seja, ambos significam **dizer** ou **contar.** Existe, no entanto, diferença quanto ao uso dêste ou daquele verbo, conforme se pode perceber nos exemplos ilustrativos dados abaixo.

A) Usa-se **"say"** quando se dá diretamente as palavras do orador (discurso direto).

EXPS:

The teacher said: "Please, open your books".
Larry said: "I will come back soon".
My boss said: "I can't type today".

B) Usa-se **"say"** quando a sentença é feita em discurso indireto, porém sòmente quando a pessoa para quem as palavras são ditas não é mencionada, ou seja, quando a sentença não possui objeto indireto.

EXPS:

Linda said that she was very tired.
Fred said that it would rain.
The girls said that they were very happy.

C) Usa-se **"tell"** quando a sentença apresenta discurso indireto, porém no caso em que o objeto indireto é mencionado.

EXPS:

Linda told me that she was very tired.
Fred told us that it would rain.
The girls told the boy that they were very happy.

D) No caso de discurso direto, o verbo **"say"** pode ser seguido de objeto indireto preposicionado.

EXPS:

Larry said to me: "I will come back soon".
The teacher said to us: "Please, open your books".

E) As expressões idiomáticas: tell a lie, tell time, tell the truth, tell a story, tell about, evidentemente usam sempre o verbo **"tell"** independentemente das regras citadas anteriormente.

EXPS:

Please, tell us a story.
Please, tell a story.
Will you tell me the truth?
Will you tell the truth?
She wouldn't tell him a lie.
She wouldn't tell a lie.

LESSON THIRTY-THREE

EXERCISES

19) Use **"say"** or **"tell"**.

The teacher ————————: "Pay attention, please".
The teacher ———————— us to pay attention.
The lawyer ————————: "Come here immediately".
The lawyer ———————— us to go home.
My boss ———————— to me: "Go on with your work".
My boss ———————— me to go on with my work.
My mother ————————: "Cut that out".
My mother ———————— me to cut that out.
Please, ———————— your full name.
Please, tell ———————— your full name.
What did you ————————?
What did you ———————— me to do?
Did she ———————— you what she ————————?
Did she ———————— the truth?
My father ———————— me a beautiful story.
By all means, she ———————— the truth.
She ———————— me about her situation.
She ———————— that she was tired of it.
Paul ———————— that he would ———————— the truth.
The doctor ———————— that you've got to rest.

LESSON THIRTY-FOUR

VOCABULARY

VERBS

assume, assumed, assumed — supor presumir
average, averaged, averaged — ter a media
figure, figured, figured — calcular
grant, granted, granted — conceder, dar
impress, impressed, impressed — impressionar
instruct, instructed, instructed — instruir
keep, kept, kept — guardar
share, shared, shared — repartir
tow, towed, towed — rebocar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

figure out — calcular, estimar
keep in touch — continuar em contato
keep up — manter
make it a point — dê prioridade a isso
make sure — certificar-se
point of view — ponto de vista
so far — até agora (aqui)
take for granted — tomar como dado considerar como concedido

OTHER WORDS

amount — montante
attitude — atitude
average — média
capable — capaz
critical — crítico
habit — hábito
hope — esperança
impression — impressão
incapable — incapaz
instruction — instrução
instructor — instructor
lately — ùltimamente
raise — aumento
rate — média
rear — de trás, traseiro
role — papel (representado)
rope — corda
share — parte
since — desde
terrific — terrível
total — total
toward — para com, em direção de

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Contrast: h, r.

rate, hate	rope, hope
role, hole	right, height
ride, hide	read, head
rabbit, habit	rat, hat
ray, hay	rear, hear

I have the habit of hunting rabbits.
Don't hide the rope in the hole.
I hate to have a hat on my head.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Where have you lived so far?	I have lived in São Paulo.
Are you still living in São Paulo?	Evidently.
Since when have you lived in São Paulo?	Since 1961.
Have you enjoyed the city life?	Yes, very much.
Where have you worked?	I have worked at a sales company.
Since when?	Since 1965.
Have you enjoyed your work?	Yes, very much.
Why?	Because I've had many raises.
How much money have you made?	A fortune.
Have you gotten rich?	Yes, fortunately.

LESSON THIRTY-FOUR

DIALOGUE

Carol: What have you done? *Jack*: I have just figured out my allowance. *Carol*: How much is it? *Jack*: It's ten dollars a week. *Carol*: Who has been granting it? *Jack*: My father, of course. He sends twice as much but I have to share the total amount with my brother. *Carol*: How much is your share? *Jack*: One half of the total amount. *Carol*: How has he sent the money? *Jack*: We've always kept in touch with him by mail. *Carol*: Has your father instructed you on how to spend the money? *Jack*: Yes, he has. *Carol*: Has he given you good instructions? *Jack*: Yes, he has been a good instructor so far. *Carol*: Where have you kept your money? *Jack*: In the safe. *Carol*: Have you asked him for any raise lately? *Jack*: Yes, we have. *Carol*: Have you convinced him? *Jack*: Yes. *Carol*: How? *Jack*: We have played a role in which our situation was critical. *Carol*: Have you impressed him? *Jack*: Yes, he has had the impression that we really needed more money. *Carol*: Has he sent more money since then? *Jack*: No, not yet. But we have already taken it for granted. *Carol*: Have you been driving fast lately? *Jack*: Yes, I have. *Carol*: What has been your average speed? *Jack*: I have to figure it out. I assume it's been near one hundred miles per hour. *Carol*: Have you been averaging that much? That's a terrific rate. Haven't you had any accidents? *Jack*: Yes, I have. I've smashed the rear part of another car, and the mechanic has towed my car with a rope. *Carol*: Please make it a point to drive slower. What is your attitude toward bad habits? *Jack*: I've always had hope to correct them. *Carol*: That's a good point of view. Have you been capable or incapable of doing so? *Jack*: I've always been capable. *Carol*: Make sure you keep up the good work, then.

LESSON THIRTY-FOUR

GRAMMAR

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Pela primeira vez no decorrer do curso, vamos usar a terceira forma verbal, ou seja, o particípio passado.

A estrutura dêsse tempo é:

pronome — have (no presente) — **particípio passado** (do verbo que se quer conjugar).

AFIRMATIVE

I have seen.
You have gone.
He has studied.
She has understood.
It has been.
We have chosen.
You have explained.
They have forgotten.

"to have" é o auxiliar do **"Present Perfect Tense".**

NEGATIVE

I haven't seen.
You haven't gone.
He hasn't studied.
She hasn't understood.
It hasn't been.
We haven't chosen.
You haven't explained.
They haven't forgotten.

INTERROGATIVE

Have I seen?
Have you gone?
Has he studied?
Has she understood?
Has it been?
Have we chosen?
Have you explained?
Have they forgotten?

Usos do "Present Perfect Tense"

O **"Present Perfect Tense"** descreve uma ação que começou a ser praticada no passado e que continua sendo praticada até hoje. (Não existe em Português um tempo verbal que expresse tal idéia, daí termos dificuldade para assimilar êsse caso.)

Nesse caso, a tradução mais indicada seria: Tenho praticado a ação.

EXPS:

I have worked in this company since 1961. (I'm still working here.)
She has studied since she was six years old. (She is still studying.)
I have smoked since last December. (I'm still smoking.)
I have always lived in São Paulo. (I'm still living in São Paulo.)
They have been very tired lately. (They are still tired.)
We have studied English during six months. (We are still studying.)
He has been in Rio since 1939. (He is still in Rio.)

LESSON THIRTY-FOUR

EXERCISES

1º) Answer this question five times.

What have you done?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2º) Answer these questions: A) affirmative; B) negative

Have you seen Mary?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Have you worked in this company since 1961?

A) _____

B) _____

Have they finished their work?

A) _____

B) _____

Has it been difficult?

A) _____

B) _____

Have you gone to school?

A) _____

B) _____

Has the boss already paid you?

A) _____

B) _____

Have you enjoyed the party?

A) _____

B) _____

Has she done the exercises?

A) _____

B) _____

Have you talked to her?

A) _____

B) _____

Have you already seen that movie?

A) _____

B) _____

LESSON THIRTY-FIVE

VOCABULARY

VERBS

assign, assigned, assigned — designar
capture, captured, captured — capturar
escape, escaped, escaped — escapar
inspect, inspected, inspected — inspecionar
lead, led, led — liderar
marry, married, married — casar
obey, obeyed, obeyed — obedecer
order, ordered, ordered — ordenar, pedir
repeat, repeated, repeated — repetir
supply, supplied, supplied — suprir abastecer

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

again and again — repetidamente
come along — aparecer
crime doesn't pay — o crime não compensa
get married — casar-se
over and over — repetidamente
not yet -- ainda não

OTHER WORDS

already — já
ammunition — munição
assignment — designação
bank — banco
castle — castelo
century — século
crime — crime
daughter — filha
figure — figura
height — altura
inspection — inspeção
inspector — inspetor
instructive — instrutivo
king — rei
parade — parada
pompous — pomposo
priest — padre
prince — príncipe
princess — princesa
queen — rainha
ray — raio
repeatedly — repetidamente
son — filho
sunshine — brilho do sol
supply — suprimento
track — pista
various — vários
view — vista
whatever — o que quer que seja
wherever — onde quer que seja
yet — ainda
whenever -- quano, quando quer que, sempre que, em qualquer tempo

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

I've learned the lesson.	I have	**I've**
You've decided to stay.	You have	**You've**
He's visited his family.	He has	**He's**
She's married Paul.	She has	**She's**
It's been difficult.	It has	**It's**
We've seen the castle.	We have	**We've**
You've enjoyed the trip.	You have	**You've**
They've obeyed the instructions.	They have	**They've**

CONVERSATION DRILL

Have the thieves robbed the bank?	Yes, they have.
Have you talked to the inspector?	Yes, I have.
What has he ordered?	He has ordered an inspection.
Have you made the inspection?	Yes, we've obeyed him.
What have you found?	We've found the tracks.
Which tracks?	The tracks of the thieves.
Have you already captured them?	No, not yet.
Have you tried that many times?	Yes, we've tried it over and over.
Have they always escaped?	Yes, they've escaped again and again.
Will they be captured soon?	Yes, very soon.

LESSON THIRTY-FIVE

DIALOGUE

Jeff: My father has told me various beautiful stories. *Mary*: Really? What were they about? *Jeff*: I've specially enjoyed a couple of them. The first one was about a king and a queen whose daughter was the most beautiful princess ever. They lived last century in a great big castle. From the heights of the mountains one could have a marvelous view of the castle. I remember that my father has told me that story again and again. *Mary*: Have you asked him to repeat it many times? *Jeff*: Yes, I have. And he has always obeyed whenever I have ordered. The princess wanted to marry a prince who was the son of another king. *Mary*: Have they ever gotten married? *Jeff*: Yes, they have. When a priest married them a ray of sunshine fell upon their faces as their figures came along leading a pompous parade. *Mary*: Haven't you finished this story yet? *Jeff*: Yes, I've already finished it. *Mary*: What was the second story about? I hope it was more instructive than this one. *Jeff*: The second story was about the thieves who robbed the bank. The police assigned two inspectors to capture them. They supplied the inspectors with guns and also a supply of ammunition. Their assignment was to inspect the bank and look for tracks. *Mary*: Have they inspected the bank repeatedly? *Jeff*: Yes, they've inspected it over and over. They've looked for whatever tracks they could find. *Mary*: Have the inspectors been successful? *Jeff*: Yes. *Mary*: Why? *Jeff*: Because the thieves haven't escaped. The inspectors captured them two days later. *Mary*: What is the moral of this story? *Jeff*: Crime doesn't pay.

LESSON THIRTY-FIVE

GRAMMAR

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE (continuation)

B) O **"Present Perfect Tense"** descreve uma ação que ocorreu no passado, porém a um tempo indefinido. Veja na lição 17, que o **"Simple Past"** descreve uma ação que ocorreu a um tempo definido (implícita ou explìcitamente) no passado. Nesse caso, a tradução mais adequada seria: "Pratiquei a' ação".

EXPS:

I saw her yesterday.
I have seen her.
I smoked yesterday.
I have smoked a lot.
It was difficult to talk to her yesterday.
It has been difficult to talk to her.
They went to work at three o'clock.
They have gone to work.
You forgot to call me last Saturday.
You have forgotten to call me.

C) O **"Present Perfect Tense"** descreve uma ação que foi praticada repetidamente, ou melhor, que foi praticada uma série de vêzes no passado. Nesse caso, a tradução poderia ser: "Tenho praticado a ação", ou então, "Pratiquei a ação".

EXPS:

I have visited the hospital several times.
She has left that boy so many times before.
She has read the lesson over and over.
He has asked her to dance again and again.
They have insisted on it repeatedly.
We have come here at various times.

still

D) Os vocábulos: **already, yet, since. for, during, always, never, just,** determinam o uso do **"Present Perfect Tense"** quando houver dúvida entre o uso dêste ou do **"Simple Past".**

EXPS:

The secretary has already typed the reports.
She hasn't typed the report yet.
She has worked in this company since 1966.
She has worked here for ten years.
She has worked here during ten years.
She has always arrived on time.
She has never arrived late.
She has just arrived.

LESSON THIRTY-FIVE

EXERCISES

19) Change from **"Simple Past"** to **"Present Perfect"**. Make whatever changes are necessary.

I went to the movies yesterday.

_____

I saw Mary last week.

_____

She visited California last winter.

_____

We learned many interesting things in this course.

_____

I think I lost my money yesterday.

_____

We finished all our homework assignments in time.

_____

Joe made a terrible mistake yesterday.

_____

The airplane arrived in the airport at two o'clock.

_____

She took the train at lunch time.

_____

Joe received the letters in the afternoon.

_____

29) Choose the correct tense.

I ———— Chicago last year. (visit)

I ———— Chicago many times in the past. (visit)

I ———— the house two hours ago. (inspect)

I ———— the house according to your orders. (inspect)

According to the newspapers, some thieves ———— the bank. (rob)

The princess ———— to get married. (decide)

Some thieves ———— the bank Saturday night. (rob)

The princess ———— married last month. (get)

I ———— my lesson at last. (finish)

It was three o'clock when I ———— my lesson. (finish)

I ———— to my teacher yesterday. (talk)

I ———— to my teacher many times. (talk)

She ———— that new movie several times. (see)

The nineteenth century ———— in 1801 and ———— in 1900. (begin, end)

I ———— to cry when I ———— my friends yesterday. (start, see)

She ———— me her story. (tell)

I sent back the invitation as soon as I ———— it. (receive)

Mary ———— all her life in Brazil. (live)

By the time I ———— in New York, she ———— writing me a letter. (arrive, be)

The priest ———— our house at various times. (visit)

We ———— an important meeting the day before yesterday. (have)

They ———— English for many years. (study)

When John ———— from the tree he ———— his arm. (fall, hurt)

I ———— to read that book many times. (want)

The other day we ———— a beautiful parade downtown. (have)

LESSON THIRTY-SIX

VOCABULARY

VERBS

knock, knocked, knocked — bater (na porta)
lie, lied, lied — mentir
phone, phoned, phoned — telefonar
prevent, prevented, prevented — evitar
tie, tied, tied — amarrar, atar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

at any rate — de qualquer forma, em todo caso
be quiet — fique quieto
by chance — por acaso
help something — evitar algo
knock on — bater em
knock on wood — bater em madeira (desejar)
my eye — uma figa, uma ova

OTHER WORDS

bill — nota, conta, fatura, cédula
call — chamado
cent — centavo
chance — chance
change — trôco
dime — moeda (10 cents)
dull — insonso, sem graça
guy — moço, rapaz
knock — batida
knot — nó
lousy — sem graça
nickel — moeda (5 cents)
occasion — ocasião
occasionally — ocasionalmente
penny — moeda (1 cent)
quarter — moeda (25 cents)
quiet — quieto
repetition — repetição
silly — bôbo, estúpido
string — barbante
superstition — superstição
superstitious — supersticioso
tie — gravata
whenever — quando quer que seja
whichever — qualquer que seja
whoever — quem quer que seja
wish — desejo (will)

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronounce as in: **pie, time, night.**

tie	quite	ice	my
lie	quiet	dry	sky
guy	try	eye	cry

The guy dried his eyes after he cried.
The night is quite quiet tonight.
The ice is quite dry tonight.
Try to dry my tie.

CONVERSATION DRILL

What had you done when I left?	I had finished the work.
Had you cleaned the house?	Yes, I had.
Had you painted the garage?	Yes, I had.
Had you cut the grass?	Yes, I had.
Had you washed the car?	Yes, I had.
Had you done the homework?	Not quite.
What do you mean?	I was doing it when you left.
Had your mother already prepared lunch?	No, not yet.
Why not?	She had been busy.
What had she done?	She had written some letters.

LESSON THIRTY-SIX

DIALOGUE

Fred: Had you phoned me by the time I arrived? *Charlotte*: Yes, I had. *Fred*: How much did you pay for the phone call? *Charlotte*: Four cents. I gave a dollar bill and I got three quarters, a dime, a nickel and six pennies as change. *Fred*: Had you, by any chance, gone to my house before I arrived? *Charlotte*: Yes, I had. *Fred*: Had you knocked on the door? *Charlotte*: Yes, I had. *Fred*: Did anybody hear your knock? *Charlotte*: I don't think so. *Fred*: Are you superstitious? *Charlotte*: Yes, I am. I have some superstitions. For example, when I really wish to have something I knock on wood. *Fred*: Do your wishes really come true? *Charlotte:* Yes, they do. I also do that when I want to prevent something. *Fred*: Why do you tie a piece of string around your finger? *Charlotte*: I do that whenever I have to remember something. *Fred*: Do you tie it with a knot? *Charlotte*: Yes, I do. Which color is your tie, red or blue? *Fred*: Whichever color it is, I am not superstitious, at any rate. You and your lousy superstitions. *Charlotte*: Stop that silly repetition. On one occasion I told a lie to a guy. *Fred*: Had you ever lied before? *Charlotte*: Yes, but just occasionally. *Fred*: My eye. You lie whenever you have a chance to, and you lie to whoever listens to you. *Charlotte*: Be quiet. How could you say that? *Fred*: Unfortunately I couldn't help it.

LESSON THIRTY-SIX

GRAMMAR

PAST PERFECT TENSE

O **"Past Perfect"** é formado usando-se o passado do verbo **"to have"** (had), seguido do particípio passado do verbo principal.

EXPS:

I had seen.
You had gone.

O **"Past Perfect"** descreve uma ação que acontecera ou tinha acontecido no passado, antes de uma outra ação passada.

I had already seen her, when she arrived.
You had finished the work when the boss left.
He had arrived home by the time I phoned him.
She had left a few minutes before I arrived.
It had been a bad day.
We had already gone out when you called us.
You had closed the door when I called you.
They had already driven to New York when you woke up.

Considerando que neste caso o verbo **"to have"** funciona como auxiliar, podemos formular as formas seguintes:

NEGATIVE

I had not seen her yet.
You had not finished the work.
He had not arrived home.
She had not left.
It had not been a bad day.
We had not gone out yet.
You had not closed the door.
They had not driven to New York.

INTERROGATIVE

Had I already seen her?
Had you finished the work?
Had he arrived home?
Had she left?
Had it been a bad day?
Had we already gone out?
Had you closed the door?
Had they already driven to New York?

LESSON THIRTY-SIX

EXERCISES

PAST PERFECT TENSE

1º) Answer the questions: A) affirmative; B) negative

Had you gone to the movies?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Had you seen Mary?

A) _____

B) _____

Had she visited California?

A) _____

B) _____

Had we learned many interesting things in that course?

A) _____

B) _____

Had you lost your money when I met you?

A) _____

B) _____

Had we finished our homework assignements in time?

A) _____

B) _____

Had Joe made a mistake?

A) _____

B) _____

Had the airplane arrived before two o'clock?

A) _____

B) _____

Had she taken the train at lunch time?

A) _____

B) _____

Had Joe already received the letters?

A) _____

B) _____

Had you talked to your teacher when I arrived?

A) _____

B) _____

Had he had lunch when I phoned?

A) _____

B) _____

Had you already seen that movie?

A) _____

B) _____

Had Mary lived all her life in Brazil?

A) _____

B) _____

Had the secretary finished the report when the boss left?

A) _____

B) _____

2º) Answer this question five times.

What had you done by the time I arrived?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

LESSON THIRTY-SEVEN

VOCABULARY

VERBS

admire, admired, admired — admirar
breathe, breathed, breathed — respirar
build, built, built — construir
cheer, cheered, cheered — torcer, aclamar
mow, mowed, mowed — cortar (grama)
recognize, recognized, recognized — reconhecer
satisfy, satisfied, satisfied — satisfazer
untie, untied, untied — desamarrar
wash, washed, washed — lavar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

cheer up! — ânimo! coragem!
get loose — ficar sôlto (frouxo)
not only... but also — não só... mas também
ought to — deveria
out of breath — sem respiração
take off — tirar (sapato, roupa)
the sooner the better — mais cedo melhor

OTHER WORDS

back — (de) trás
bare — nú
barefooted — descalço
barely — àrduamente
breath — respiração
crazy — louco
foolish — tolo
front — (de) frente
grass — grama
lawn — gramado
lawnmower — cortador de grama
loose — sôlto, frouxo
pool — piscina
soon — cedo
satisfaction — satisfação
side — lado
sooner — mais cedo
super — super
superior — superior
supper — jantar, ceia
team — time
yard — quintal, pátio
string -- cordão, barbante, cadarço, corda de instrumento musical

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronounce as in: **true**, **food**, **two**.

too	**soon**	**through**	**fool**
cool	**room**	**loose**	**shoe**
pool	**school**	**fruit**	**food**

It's **too cool** to **fool** around the **pool**.
The two **fool** boys **took** the **food soon**.
The **school rooms** are **too cool**.
My **two shoes** are **loose**.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Should I have tied my shoes?	Yes, you should.
Should I have washed the sidewalk?	Yes, you should.
Should I have washed the car?	Yes, you should.
Should I have painted the garage?	Yes, you should.
Should I have built a house for the pets?	Yes, you should.
Ought I to have mowed the lawn?	Yes, you ought to.
Ought I to have cleaned the pool?	Yes, you ought to.
Ought I to have cleaned the doors?	Yes, you ought to.
What time should I have finished all that?	Before supper.
Why?	Because you should have prepared supper.

LESSON THIRTY-SEVEN

DIALOGUE

Betty: You should have mowed the lawn yesterday. *Peter*: Should I have used the lawnmower? *Betty*: Yes, you should. *Peter*: Ought I to have mowed the back yard? *Betty*: The back yard, the front yard and the side yard. *Peter*: What time should I have finished the job? *Betty*: You should have finished it soon. The sooner the better. At least you should have finished it in time for supper. *Peter*: My shoe strings were loose. *Betty*: You should have untied your shoes and taken them off. You should have walked on the grass in your bare feet. Does that satisfy you? *Peter*: Yes, I get much satisfaction from walking barefooted except when I have to work. *Betty*: Cheer up! I admire people who work much. You should have cleaned the swimming pool, and you should have built a house for the dog. *Peter*: What a foolish idea. I washed the pool last week and I also bought a new house for the pets. Which team do you cheer for? *Betty*: I cheer for a super team. You must recognize it's better than yours. *Paul*: Which team is it? *Betty*: "The New York Stars." *Paul*: You must be crazy. I saw them lose a game last week. Besides, they could hardly breathe at the end of the game. If they not only lost but also were out of breath, then they're not that superior.

LESSON THIRTY-SEVEN

GRAMMAR

SHOULD — OUGHT TO

"Should" e **"Ought to"** têm traduções que se equivalem, logo podem ser usados indistintamente. A tradução comum é **"deveria"**, ou seja, tanto um como outro precede um verbo o qual indica uma ação que o sujeito deveria praticar.

EXPS:

I should study more.
I ought to study more.
You should build a house.
You ought to build a house.
He should apologize to her.
He ought to apologize to her.
We should go home now.
We ought to go home now.
They should sign the papers.
They ought to sign the papers.

Ambos dispensam o verbo auxiliar, ou melhor, êles são os auxiliares das sentenças acima.

OBS: **should not — shouldn't**
ought not — oughtn't to

NEGATIVE

I shouldn't study more
I oughtn't to study more.
You shouldn't build a house.
You oughtn't to build a house.
He shouldn't apologize to her.
He oughtn't to apologize to her.
We shouldn't go home now.
We oughtn't to go home now.
They shouldn't sign the papers.
They oughn't to sign the papers.

INTERROGATIVE

Should I study more?
Ought I to study more?
Should you build a house?
Ought you to build a house?
Should he apologize to her?
Ought he to apologize to her?
Should we go home now?
Ought we to go home now?
Should they sign the papers?
Ought they to sign the papers?

Se for usado **"have"** seguido de um particípio, ambos passarão a indicar uma ação que o sujeito deveria ter praticado.

EXPS:

I should have studied more.
You ought to have built a house.
He should have apologized to her.

LESSON THIRTY-SEVEN

EXERCISES

SHOULD — OUGHT TO

1º) Answer these questions three times:

What should you do?

_____

_____

_____

What ought she to do?

_____

_____

_____

What should they do in this case?

_____

_____

_____

2º) Answer these questions: A) affirmative; B) negative

Should I admire this picture?

A) _____

B) _____

Ought the students to pay attention?

A) _____

B) _____

Should the boys mow the lawn?

A) _____

B) _____

Ought we to arrive in time?

A) _____

B) _____

Should she have prepared our breakfast?

A) _____

B) _____

Ought she to have prepared our breakfast?

A) _____

B) _____

Should they finish the job?

A) _____

B) _____

Ought they to finish the job?

A) _____

B) _____

Should they have finished the job?

A) _____

B) _____

Ought they to have finished the job?

A) _____

B) _____

Should I have come earlier?

A) _____

B) _____

Ought Fred to pay more attention?

A) _____

B) _____

Should I show you anything?

A) _____

B) _____

Ought I to give you anything?

A) _____

B) _____

Should the teacher have finished the course?

A) _____

B) _____

Ought you to have talked to your father?

A) _____

B) _____

LESSON THIRTY-EIGHT

VOCABULARY

VERBS

certify, certified, certified — certificar
correspond, corresponded, corresponded — corresponder
graduate, graduated, graduated — formar-se
pack, packed, packed — empacotar, embrulhar
polish, polished, polished — polir
quit, quitted, quitted — desistir
shine, shined, shined — dar lustro
shine, shone, shone — brilhar
rip, ripped, ripped — rasgar
waste, wasted, wasted — desperdiçar
wrap, wrapped, wrapped — embrulhar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

as though — como se
by mail — pelo correio
might as well — bem que poderia
rip off — rasgar
wrap around — embrulhar

OTHER WORDS

certificate — certificado
copper — cobre
diploma — diploma
gold — ouro
grade — grau, ano
graduation — formatura
immaterial — sem importância
look — aparência
metal — metal
metalic — metálico
moon — lua
moonlight — luz (clarão) da lua
package — pacote
regular — regular
regularly — regularmente
ring — anel
shining — brilhante (adjetivo)
silver — prata
silverware — prataria
silvery — prateado
star — estrêla
stuff — coisa, substância, material, matéria-prima

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

I'm	**I'm** going to buy a car.
You're	**You're** going to win the bet.
He's	**He's** going to build a house.
She's	**She's** going to write a letter.
It's	**It's** going to be difficult.
We're	**We're** going to apologize to them.
You're	**You're** going to wash the car.
They're	**They're** going to paint the house.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Are you going to graduate now?	No, I am not.
Are you going to quit school?	Yes, I'm going to give it up.
Are you going to waste your time?	No, not at all.
Are you going to work?	Yes, I am.
Are you going to study too?	Yes, I am.
But how?	I'm going to study by mail.
Are you going to graduate someday?	Yes, I am.
When are you going to graduate?	At the end of next year.
Are you going to get a graduation ring?	Yes, I am.
Are you going to receive a certificate?	Yes, I am.

LESSON THIRTY-EIGHT

DIALOGUE

Betty: Are you going to quit school? *Larry*: Yes, I am. *Betty*: You shouldn't waste your time like that. You should graduate and get your diploma. Which grade are you in? *Larry*: Eleventh. *Betty*: You're not far from graduation. *Larry*: Yes, but I'm going to take a correspondence course. I might as well correspond with the school instead of going there every day. *Betty*: How do they send the books and all the stuff you need? *Larry*: By mail. They pack all the stuff in packages, they wrap it around very well and they send it to the student. When we receive the package, we rip it off and get all the stuff we have to study. It is as though you were going to school, but it's not so dull. *Betty*: Are you going to get a diploma and a graduation ring? *Larry*: Yes, I'm going to get a ring and a certificate. *Betty*: What is it good for? *Larry*: To certify my graduation. It's immaterial whether I graduate from a regular school or a correspondence school. *Betty*: Are the stars and the moon going to shine tonight? *Larry*: Yes, they are. The moonlight is going to be just beautiful. Are you going to shine the silverware? *Betty*: Yes, I'm going to polish the silver till it gets shining with a silvery look. *Larry*: Are you going to shine the gold and the copper too? *Betty*: Yes, I'm going to shine all the metals in the house till they get a real metalic look. By the way, I shine them regularly. *Larry*: Do you also shine your shoes regularly? *Betty:* Of course I do.

LESSON THIRTY-EIGHT

GRAMMAR

UNEMPHATIC FUTURE

Seria interessante revisar o futuro simples, visto na lição 22 e cujo auxiliar é **"will"**.

I will study English.
He will play tennis.
She will visit her family.

O tempo acima é conhecido como **"Emphatic Future"** e designa uma ação futura, que o sujeito tem determinação ou promessa de praticar.
Por outro lado, o **"Unemphatic Future"** designa uma ação também futura, mas que o sujeito tem apenas intenção de praticar e não garante que praticará.
Êsse tempo é formado do presente contínuo do verbo **"to go"**, seguido de um infinito. Neste tempo verbal o verbo auxiliar é **"to be"** e a palavra **"to"** que precede os infinitos não é preposição.

EXPS:

I am going to build a house.
You are going to visit you father.
He is going to waste a lot of time.
He is going to spend a lot of money.
It is going to snow.
We are going to be quite busy.
You are going to travel by bus.
They are going to call us tonight.

NEGATIVE

I am not going to build a house.
You are not going to visit your father.
He is not going to waste a lot of time.
She is not going to spend a lot of money.
It is not going to snow.
We are not going to be quite busy.
You are not going to travel by bus.
They are not going to call us tonight.

INTERROGATIVE

Am I going to build a house?
Are you going to visit your father?
Is he going to waste a lot of time?
Is she going to spend a lot of money?
Is it going to snow?
Are we going to be quite busy?
Are you going to travel by bus?
Are they going to call us tonight?

LESSON THIRTY-EIGHT

EXERCISES

UNEMPHATIC FUTURE

1º) Answer this question five times:

What are you going to do tomorrow?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2º) Answer these questions: A) affirmative; B) negative

Are you going to meet her?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Is it going to rain?

A) _____

B) _____

Are you going to visit us?

A) _____

B) _____

Am I going to pass to the next grade?

A) _____

B) _____

Is the boss going to pay us?

A) _____

B) _____

Are we going to quit school now?

A) _____

B) _____

Are you going to waste your money and your time?

A) _____

B) _____

Is she going to prepare supper on time?

A) _____

B) _____

Are you going to change your mind?

A) _____

B) _____

Is that going to be necessary?

A) _____

B) _____

39) Change from emphatic to unemphatic future.

I will go to the movies tonight.

_____

We will have to stay here.

_____

Your father will purchase some products.

_____

You will visit our city.

_____

You will make some special arrangements.

_____

I will have permission to show some products.

_____

The businessman will give you a ring.

_____

The children will like the exposition.

_____

You will make some propaganda.

_____

You will close the door.

_____

LESSON THIRTY-NINE

VOCABULARY

VERBS

dress, dressed, dressed — vestir-se
hesitate, hesitated, hesitated — hesitar
land, landed, landed — aterrisar
touch, touched, touched — tocar, encostar
treat, treated, treated — tratar
wed, wedded, wedded — casar, desposar (to marry)

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

about the matter — sôbre o assunto
be through — estar acabado
by plane — por avião
go steady — namorar firme
go with — namorar com
keep an eye on — tomar conta de
shake hands — cumprimentar (dar a mão)
take off — decolar

OTHER WORDS

appeal — atração
attractive — atraente
beauty — beleza
ceremony — cerimonia
emptiness — vazio, vácuo, vacuidade
empty — vazio
flight — vôo
frankly — francamente
friendly — amistosamente
future — futuro (adj.)
gentle — gentil
gently — gentilmente
gesture — gesto
ground — chão
happiness — felicidade
hesitation — hesitação
honeymoon — lua de mel
loneliness — solidão
lonely — sòzinho
reception — recepção
steadily — firmemente
steady — firme, estável
tender — tenro
tenderly — tenramente
tenderness — ternura
touch — toque
wedding — casamento (marriage), núpcias

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

I have	**I've** been working.
You have	**You've** been studying.
He has	**He's** been traveling.
She has	**She's** been writing.
It has	**It's** been raining.
We have	**We've** been corresponding.
You have	**You've** been wasting time.
They have	**They've** been fooling around.

CONVERSATION DRILL

What have you been doing?	I have been working.
Have you been working too much?	Yes, I have.
Have you been planning anything?	Yes, I've been planning something.
What have you been planning?	I've been planning to buy a car.
Have you been considering the price?	Yes, I have.
What else have you been planning?	I've been planning to get married.
Really?	Yes, really.
Have you been thinking?	Yes, I have.
What have you been thinking about?	About my future life.
Have you been worrying about it?	No, not at all.

LESSON THIRTY-NINE

DIALOGUE

Sue: Have you been going with Carol? *Bob*: Yes, we've been going steady. We have even been planning to wed. *Sue*: Really? *Bob*: My life has been so empty and I have been so lonely that I decided to marry her. *Sue*: How has she been treating you? *Bob*: She has been treating me so tenderly lately that I have just been thinking about our future happiness. *Sue*: Is she very attractive? *Bob:* Yes, she's a beauty. Besides she's very gentle, her touch and her gestures are very tender and she has the kind of appeal I like. *Sue*: Does she dress well? *Bob*: Yes, very well. *Sue*: Have you been talking to her about the wedding? *Bob*: Yes, we've been talking very frankly about the matter. *Sue*: Have you been planning for the wedding ceremony? *Bob*: For the wedding ceremony, for the reception and for the honeymoon. *Sue*: Where have you been planning to go? *Bob*: To Hawaiy. *Sue*: By plane? *Bob*: Yes, we've been planning to take off on the night of the wedding and land there the next morning. *Sue*: Haven't you been worrying about the flight? *Bob*: No, we've been hoping to fly steadily and to touch the ground gently. No more hesitation. The time to hesitate is through. Hello tenderness. Good bye loneliness and emptiness. *Sue*: Let me shake hands with you friendly. I hope that you can keep an eye on your future family and drive it with a steady hand in the years to come.

LESSON THIRTY-NINE

GRAMMAR

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

O **"Present Perfect Continuous"** tem em sua estrutura um pouco de **"Present Perfect"** e um pouco de **"Present Continuous".** (lições 31, 34, 35)
Assim sendo, êsse tempo é formado do **"Present Continuous"** do verbo **"to be"**, seguido de um gerúndio. Nessa forma, o verbo **"to have"** funciona como auxiliar. Êsse tempo, via de regra, descreve uma ação que o sujeito tem praticado ou tem estado praticando.

EXPS:

I have been working here for several years.
You have been studying English since last year.
He has been traveling all over the world.
She has been writing a lot lately.
It has been raining for two hours.
We have been corresponding very often.
You have been wasting your time.
They have been fooling around for a long time.

NEGATIVE — I have not - I haven't.

I have not been working here for several years.
You have not been studying English since last year.
He has not been traveling all over the world.
She has not been writing a lot lately.
It has not been raining for two hours.
We have not been corresponding very often.
You have not been wasting your time.
They have not been fooling around for a long time.

INTERROGATIVE

Have I been working here for several years?
Have you been studying English since last year?
Has she been traveling all over the world?
Has she been writing a lot lately?
Has it been raining for two hours?
Have we been corresponding very often?
Have you been wasting your time?
Have they been fooling around for a long time?

LESSON THIRTY-NINE

EXERCISES

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1º) Answer these questions three times:

What have you been doing?

_____

_____

_____

What has the teacher been doing?

_____

_____

_____

Have you been smoking?

_____

_____

_____

Where have you been going?

_____

_____

_____

2º) Answer these questions: A) affirmative; B) negative

Have you been studying for the examinations?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Has the teacher been preparing the examinations?

A) _____

B) _____

Have you been sipping beer?

A) _____

B) _____

Has the dog been barking?

A) _____

B) _____

Have the children been playing?

A) _____

B) _____

Have you been eating too much?

A) _____

B) _____

Have the students been asking questions?

A) _____

B) _____

Has the weather been changing?

A) _____

B) _____

Have you been folding papers?

A) _____

B) _____

Have you been crying?

A) _____

B) _____

Has she been smiling?

A) _____

B) _____

Have you been talking to the teacher?

A) _____

B) _____

Have you been planning anything?

A) _____

B) _____

Has the school been boring you?

A) _____

B) _____

Have you been going to the theatre?

A) _____

B) _____

LESSON FORTY

VOCABULARY

VERBS

advise, advised, advised — aconselhar
classify, classified, classified — classificar
criticize, criticized, criticized — criticar
excite, excited, excited — excitar
file, filed, filed — arquivar
greet, greeted, greeted — cumprimentar
nod, nodded, nodded — dizer que sim (por gesto)
rehearse, rehearsed, rehearsed — ensaiar
separate, separated, separated — separar
throw, threw, thrown — atirar, jogar
warn, warned, warned — avisar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

an awful lot — muito, demais
be acquainted with — conhecer
be aware of — estar ciente de
take a risk — correr um risco
throw away — jogar fora

OTHER WORDS

advice — conselho
advisor (= adviser) - conselheiro, consultor
aware — ciente
card — cartão
classification — classificação
dumb — mudo, EUA coloquial: tolo
dumbly — tolamente
greeting — cumprimento
healthy — saudável
monotonous — monótono
monotony — monotonia
noise — barulho
play — peça
post-card — cartão postal
rehearsal — ensaio
tennis — tenis
terribly — terrìvelmente
unaware — desavisado
useful — útil
useless — inútil
warning — aviso
role - papel desempenhado (teatro, cinema, ópera), função ou posição na vida real

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

I had	**I'd** been rehearsing.
You had	**You'd** been advising.
He had	**He'd** been painting.
She had	**She'd** been dancing.
It had	**It'd** been snowing.
We had	**We'd** been preparing.
You had	**You'd** been sleeping.
They had	**They'd** been hiding.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Had you been working?	Yes, I had been working.
Had you been working an awful lot?	Yes, I had.
What had you been doing?	I had been writing letters.
What else had you been doing?	I had been classifying papers.
Had you been filing the useful ones?	Yes, I had.
Had you been throwing away the useless ones?	Yes, I had.
Had you been taking any risks?	Yes, I had.
What risks had you been taking?	I had been betting.
Had you been betting an awful lot?	Yes, an awful lot.
Had you been losing much?	Yes, I had.

LESSON FORTY

DIALOGUE

Bob: What had you been doing? *Linda*: I had been working. *Bob*: Had you been rehearsing your role for the play? *Linda*: No, the rehearsal is always after work. I had been classifying and filing cards. *Bob*: What kinds of cards? *Linda*: Greeting cards and post-cards. *Bob*: What had the boss been doing? *Linda*: He had been criticizing my classification, he had been throwing away the useless cards, he had been separating the useful cards, he had been greeting everybody, he had been making a lot of noise and he had been nodding dumbly all the time. *Bob*: Had he been playing tennis before that? *Linda*: Yes, he had. He said he had been getting tired of the office monotony. *Bob*: Hadn't the doctor been warning him that it was terribly dangerous for his health? *Linda:* I guess he was aware of it, but he had been taking a risk. A senseless risk. *Bob*: Hadn't you been advising him of the danger? *Linda:* Yes, I had been giving him warnings, but he hadn't been taking my advice. He said that he needed no dumb advisors because he had been acquainted with that healthy sport for many years and that he had been throwing tennis balls all his life. You see he was unaware of the danger. *Bob*: Had his life been monotonous? *Linda*: I don't think so. He had been doing many different things lately, and he had been exciting himself an awful lot.

LESSON FORTY

GRAMMAR

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

O **"Past Perfect Continuous"** tem em sua estrutura um pouco do **"Past Perfect"** e um pouco do **"Past Continuous".** (lições 32, 36)
Além disso, êsse tempo é análogo ao **"Present Perfect Continuous"** visto na lição anterior.
Assim sendo, êsse tempo é formado do **"Past Continuous"** do verbo **"to be"**, seguido de um gerúndio. Nessa forma o verbo **"to have"** (had), funciona como auxiliar.
Êsse tempo verbal descreve na maioria dos casos uma ação que o sujeito tinha estado praticando ou estivera praticando.

EXPS:

I had been rehearsing my role.
You had been advising us.
He had been painting the house.
She had been dancing all the time.
It had been snowing all winter.
We had been preparing our homework.
You had been sleeping.
They had been hiding from us.

NEGATIVE — I had not - I hadn't

I had not been rehearsing my role.
You had not been advising us.
He had not been painting the house.
She had not been dancing all the time.
It had not been snowing all winter.
We had not been preparing our homework.
You had not been sleeping.
They had not been hiding from us.

INTERROGATIVE

Had I been rehearsing my role?
Had you been advising us?
Had he been painting the house?
Had she been dancing all the time?
Had it been snowing all winter?
Had we been preparing our homework?
Had you been sleeping?
Had they been hiding from us?

LESSON FORTY

EXERCISES

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1º) Answer these questions three times:

What had you been doing?

_____

_____

_____

Had she been learning anything?

_____

_____

_____

Why had they been criticizing us?

_____

_____

_____

Had the dog been barking all night?

_____

_____

_____

2º) Answer these questions: A) affirmative; B) negative

Had she been going to school by bus?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Had you been getting tired all the time?

A) _____

B) _____

Had the boss been criticizing us?

A) _____

B) _____

Had you been thinking about the wedding?

A) _____

B) _____

Had they been planning anything special?

A) _____

B) _____

Had the children been hiding anywhere?

A) _____

B) _____

Had you been talking to the secretary?

A) _____

B) _____

Had she been using my books?

A) _____

B) _____

Had she been waiting for a long time?

A) _____

B) _____

Had she been crying for joy?

A) _____

B) _____

Had your team been winning?

A) _____

B) _____

Had the lawyer been working?

A) _____

B) _____

Had you been traveling?

A) _____

B) _____

Had you been playing tennis?

A) _____

B) _____

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